FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1849. [NO. 1666.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisersare requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THIS large and spacious Establishment will be opened on Thursday the 3d inst. for the reception of boarders and visiters.

Attentive agents and servants in every department always in attendance, to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may call.

The Furniture as well as the House is entirely new, and no pains will be spared by the Proprietress to make her guests comfortable and easy.

ANN BROWN.
May 1, 1849. 65-3w

A SCHOOL WANTING.

A YOUNG MAN qualified to teach the Classics and the higher branches of Mathematics, wishes to take a School. Address M. B., box 64, Fayetteville Post Office.
May 1. 65tf

NOTICE.

THE 33d Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on the 4th Wednesday in May 1849, that day being the 23d day of the month.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.
April 25, 1849. 55tm

ROUGH RICE.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 28, 1849.

CALL AND SETTLE.

INTENDING to change my present business, all those indebted to me either by note or account, are requested to call and settle before the 1st of June, as longer indulgence will not be given.

L. McKELLAR.
April 30, 1849. 65-3w

NEW BOOKS.

MACAULAY'S England, fine edition $4 00, cheap edition 50 cents; Cottage Garden of America; History of Queen Elizabeth, by Abbott; Manning's Sermons; Floral Biography, by Charlotte Elizabeth; The Maiden Aunt; The Diamond and the Pearl; The Free Mason's Monitor; Smith's illustrated Astronomy; Parker's Exercises in English Composition; Practical Arithmetic, by Jas. B. Thomson, A. M.; Banker's Wallet's, &c. &c., just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
April 28, 1849.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 21st of October last, my negro man DICK, aged about 50 years, dark color, light built, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; has a small lump and scar on his forehead The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

NEILL SUTHERLAND.
Stewartsville P. O., Richmond county, } 65-4tp
April 24, 1849. }

INDEX,

BY IMPORTED LUZBOROUGH.

This thorough-bred Stallion will make three Stands in the upper part of this county, and one near this place, this Spring. For particulars of stock and prices, I refer all to large bills, and to the Turf Register, vol. vii, p. 43.

DAN'L CAMERON,
Agent for the owner.
Fayetteville, April 14, 1849. 65-3t

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1849.

Furman & Davis, *vs.* Kilby Bass.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's Real Estate and sundry articles of Personal Property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the said Kilby to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, and defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, James H. Jerman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday in April, A. D. 1849.

J. H. JERMAN, Clerk,
By B. F. GRADY, D. Clk.
[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 65-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1849.

Jesse Summerlin, Adm'r of Smithy Goodson, *vs.* Elisha Pipkin, Adam Williams and wife Ava, and Sally Holmes.

Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sally Holmes, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the said Sally to appear at the next term of the Court, to be held for said county of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in July 1849, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to her, and heard accordingly.

Witness, James H. Jerman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, and 73d year of American Independence, A. D. 1849.

J. H. JERMAN, Clk,
By B. F. GRADY, D. Clk.
[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 65-6w

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring and Summer **STOCK OF GOODS**, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries, &c. &c.,

Which they offer on the most favorable terms at their usual low prices.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.
Lower Fayetteville, April 20, 1849. 64-3m

LIME.

THOMASTOWN LIME, unslacked, in good order. Just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. Cltf

NOTICE.

25 *NEGROES for Sale.*

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Duplin county, at April Term 1849, and as Administrator of Lewis S. Herring, dec'd, I shall sell at public sale, at the Court House in Kenansville, on Thursday the 17th day of May next, TWENTY-FIVE VALUABLE SLAVES, among them some young men, women and girls. Terms, six months' credit—notes with approves securities.

JAMES DICKSON, Adm'r.
Duplin county, April 18, 1849. 64ts

LIME! LIME!!

110 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by

H. LEETE.
April 23, 1849. 41-tf

No. 1 Saddle Horse for sale.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. 64tf
Also, a new supply of Ploughs and Points.

Cashwell & Blossom,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchants,
Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.
April 3, 1849. 64tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 1st of October last, my negro man SAMSON, aged about 35 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion.—supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Bethel Church, Robeson county, N. C. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me at Clark's Mills, Moore county, N. C., or $15 for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

Address the undersigned at Clark's Mills.

D McKENZIE.
April 16, 1849. 64tf

North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1849.

Martha Jones *vs.* Heirs at Law of Matthew Jones.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Silas Jones, one of the Defendants in this case is a non-resident, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered that publication for six successive weeks be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in the town of Fayetteville, for the said Silas Jones to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in the town of Lumberton in said county, on the 4th Monday of May 1849, to shew cause, if any he has, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shad'h Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of February, A. D. 1849.

SHAD'H HOWELL, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 64-6w

BOOTS & SHOES.

We are receiving our Spring and Summer Stock, consisting of a large and general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Children's

BOOTS, GAITERS AND SHOES,

Embracing almost every variety of style and quality, from the most approved manufactories, and of the latest fashion.

—ALSO—

Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Satchels; Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; Sparables, Shoe Pegs, Blacking, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for CASH.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
April 17, 1849. 63-6w

Supreme Court Reports.
REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1845, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

FOR SALE.

Valuable Lands on the West side of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove to the South West in the Fall, will sell at private sale, his lands in the county of Cumberland. The Lands are in separate Tracts, and are situated on the West side of Cape Fear, and on Lower Little River, 19 miles from the town of Fayetteville.

One Tract of 570 acres, well improved, with a comfortable Dwelling House, and Out Houses, good water, and considered very healthy,—his residence. 30 acres cleared and cultivated.

Another Tract of 175 acres, on Dry creek, joining the above. 25 acres cleared and cultivated.

Another Tract of 105 acres, on the Beaver Dam, a mile from the other Tracts.

These Lands are very productive, considered very valuable, having on them a large quantity of good oak timber, and a good deal of pine timber.

Application may be made to the subscriber, or to John C. Williams, Trustee. The terms of the sale will be made accommodating.

JAMES WILLIAMS.
April 17, 1849. 63-4w

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
IN QUART BOTTLES
for Purifying the Blood
AND FOR THE
SCROFULA
RHEUMATISM
STUBBORN ULCERS
DYSPEPSIA
SALT RHEUM
FEVER SORES
CURE OF
LIVER COMPLAINT
BRONCHITIS
CONSUMPTION
FEMALE COMPLAINTS
LOSS OF APPETITE
DEBILITY &c &c

In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of SARSAPARILLA, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merits a reputation for VALUE and EFFICACY far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted, and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

MESSRS. SANDS:—Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress; caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure, but I was confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your valuable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours very truly,

D. PARENT.

Consulate of France in the United States,
The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true. For the Consul-general of France,
New York, Feb. 17, 1848. L. BORG, Vice-Consul.

CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED.

LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.—The following striking, and, as will be seen, permanent cure of an inveterate CANCER, is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once it will do again:—

Stamford, Ct., Oct. 5, 1847.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS:—Gentlemen—In the year 1842 I was attacked with a cancer in my neck, which soon extended its ravages over the side of my face, eating the flesh, and leaving the roots of my neck bare, discharging very freely, causing intense pain and suffering, depriving me of rest at night and comfort by day, destroying my appetite, and reducing me almost to the gates of death. I was attended by the first physicians in the state, who prescribed for me, and did all that skill and talent could effect, but during all the time I continued to grow worse under their care. In the Spring of 1844 I chanced to hear of the cures performed by your Sarsaparilla, and determined to try it. I had not used over two bottles before I felt its effects on my system most sensibly. My appetite was soon restored, my strength was increasing, the discharge from the cancer decreased, and I soon began to perceive that the flesh was healing. I continued its use according to directions, and also continued to grow better and better from day to day, until I have been fully and wholly cured by its use. It is now two years since I was cured, and I have remained perfectly well up to this day. I have delayed giving you this certificate, that I might ascertain whether the disease would reappear; but I am happy and most thankful to again repeat that the cure is a perfect one, and effected wholly by the use of your Sarsaparilla. The scars still remain; and all who know me, and many of the citizens of Stamford, can testify to the severity of my case and my sufferings, and the health-restoring power of your Sarsaparilla. I can with unhesitating confidence recommend its use to every sufferer afflicted with similar complaints. After experiencing what I have from its effects, I can say to one and all, "Hesitate and doubt no longer, but secure to yourselves the health-giving virtue this medicine can alone bestow."

Most gratefully I am, and shall always remain, your friend, ISAAC STEVENS.

TESTIMONY FROM EUROPE.

Legation United States, Berlin, Prussia, April 8, 1846.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS:—Gentlemen—Having seen your Sarsaparilla used in this city with great effect in a severe case of SCROFULA, I have been requested to order three dozen bottles, which please send, on the payment of the enclosed draft on Messrs. Henschen & Unkhart, with the *least possible delay.* I am inspired only by a feeling of philanthropy, in begging you to publish this unasked testimony to the value of a medicine which, widely as it is known, is not known as it ought to be.

I am, Gentlemen, respectfully yours, &c. THEODORE S. FAY.

PREPARED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
A. B. & D. SANDS, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
100 FULTON ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW YORK.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.
Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville, N. C. 60-ow3m

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Trinity School,
8 MILES WEST OF RALEIGH.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.

THE Summer Term of these Schools will commence on Wednesday the 6th June.

A punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested. For circulars containing full information as to terms, &c., apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES,
Rector of St. Mary's School.
Raleigh, April 12, 1849. 64-10w

LANDS & SLAVES
FOR SALE.

ON the 16th day of May next, we shall offer for sale, at the residence of Benjamin F. Atkins, in this county, a number of young and valuable SLAVES. Also, about 18,000 acres of LAND, in various parts of Cumberland, one tract of which, consisting of 400 acres, has a valuable Saw Mill and Grist Mill, in full order, recently constructed.

The Land will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers.

Also a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture; Cattle, Stock, Horses, and farming implements and interests.

The sale will be positive and without reserve; and Benjamin F. Atkins intending to remove, respectfully solicits all persons having claims against him to attend the said Sale.

A credit of six and nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with security.

BENJAMIN F. ATKINS.
JOHN LEWIS ATKINS.
Cumberland, April 9, 1849. 63ts

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs. Pemberton.
April 9, 1849. 62tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,
CONSISTING OF
Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests;
To which they invite public attention.

—ALSO—

20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

Grand Lotteries,
FOR MAY, 1849.
J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$85,000.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class 65, for 1849, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 19, 1849.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,400, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 400, &c. &c.

66 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	22 Wholes,	$110	00
Do. do.	22 Halves,	55	00
Do. do.	22 Quarters,	27	50

$30,000.
$30,000!!! $20,000!!
SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class E, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 26, 1849.

78 Number Lottery—16 Drawn Ballots.

More Prizes than Blanks!

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of $60,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 30,000, 1 ditto of 20,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 Prize of 8,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,023, 4 Prizes of 2,000, 5 of 1,750, 10 of 1,500, 10 of 1,250, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 600, &c. &c.

ONE NUMBER PRIZES.

1st, 2d, or 3d Drawn No.		$25
4th, 5th, or 6th	do.	20
7th, 8th, or 9th	do.	15
Any other Drawn No.		12

Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes,	$230 00
Ditto ditto	26 Halves,	115 00
Ditto ditto	26 Quarters,	57 50
Ditto ditto	26 Eighths,	28 75

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
64-td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

SUPERIOR TEAS.

真眼熙
正生珠

"YOUNG HYSON," "Hyson," "Imperial," "Gunpowder," "Souchong," "Oolong," and "Howquas Mixture." Several qualities of each of the above varieties. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned purposes to be at Fayetteville during the June Term of Cumberland County Court, for the purpose of proving the Will of the late John S. Pearson, and will be pleased to have all claims against the Estate rendered at that time. Those persons indebted to the Estate are requested to be prepared for an early settlement of their notes or accounts, as indulgence cannot be granted.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

New Spring and Summer
MILLINERY.
MISS F. MITCHELL

HAS just received and opened her SPRING and SUMMER **MILLINERY**, to which she invites the attention of the public.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

TIN WARE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to

B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.
Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore.

BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Bank of Fayetteville.

BOOKS of Subscription to increase the amount subscribed to the Bank of Fayetteville, will be kept open in the town of Fayetteville until further notice. Those wishing Stock in that Institution will make application soon, as the Commissioners design putting the Bank into operation at an early day.

Subscribers will make payment of the second instalment on or before the 1st day of May, as interest will be charged on all remaining unpaid after that date.

By order of the Commissioners.

JAS. KYLE, Ch'n.
April 9, 1849. 62tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Just Received and for Sale,

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Edgeworth
FEMALE SEMINARY,

FOUNDED BY GOV. MOREHEAD, AND CONDUCTED BY THE REV. PROF. MORGAN,

HAS the confidence of the most competent judges, as imparting the highest order of education.

A limited number of Young Ladies, living happily as daughters in the Edgeworth Family, instructed in small classes, by teachers who devote talents, science and skill to accomplish the most for each pupil, has advantages scarcely attainable in private Schools, or in large Institutions. This saving of time—this infallible success is the true economy. The whole expense, besides Music, &c., is $150 a year:—$50 in advance. The examination will be on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of May, and close with the graduation of the Senior class. The next year will begin on the 9th of July.

Greensborough, April 1849. 61-6wpd

☞ Parents are referred to Mr. E. J. Hale, Hon. Judge Potter, Rev. A. Gilchrist, J. Evans, Esq., Rev. C. McIver, Rev. E. McNair, Rev. S. Colton, D. D., Rev. J. O. Stedman, Rev. N. McKay, Gen. A. Dockery; Mr. D. Murchison, Mr. Thos. Settle, and R. Monro, Esq., S. C.

All persons indebted to the firm of G. & H. MacMillan, up to January 1849, will please call and settle their notes and accounts by the 9th day of June next, as further indulgence cannot be given.

G. & H. MAC MILLAN.
Fayetteville, April 16, 1849. 63-6w

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,
OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1849.

Elizabeth Bogle et al., *vs.* Harriet Strong, Executor of Elizabeth Auld, et al.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Michael Auld, one of the Legatees of Elizabeth Auld, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the said Michael Auld to appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, Anno Domini, 1849.

62] J. McLAURIN.

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The leading article in the April No. of Blackwood's Magazine, (which we have received from the publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., New York,) is an able and interesting review of Macaulay's History of England, which has full justice meted out to its great merit and beauty, whilst its few faults are not spared.

The following is an interesting extract from the article:—

Mr. Macaulay represents the Great Rebellion as a glorious and salutary struggle for the liberties of England;—a struggle to the success of which, against the tyranny of the Smarts, the subsequent greatness of England is mainly to be ascribed. The trial and execution of Charles I. he describes as an event melancholy, and to be deplored; but unavoidable and necessary, in consequence of the perfidy and deceit of a "man whose whole life had been a series of attacks on the liberties of England." He does full justice to the courage and dignity with which he met his fate, but holds that he was deservedly destroyed, though in a most violent and illegal manner, in consequence of his flatteries and machinations. "There never," says he, "was a politician to whom so many frauds and falsehoods were brought home by undeniable evidence." We take a directly opposite view of the question. We consider the resistance of the Long Parliament to Charles as a series of selfish and unprincipled acts of treason against a lawful sovereign; not less fatal to the liberties of the country at the time, than they were calculated in the end to have proved to its independence, and which would long ere this have worked out its ruin, if another event had not, in a way which its author did not intend, worked out a cure for the disease. We consider the civil war as commenced from blind selfishness, "ignorant impatience of taxation," and consummated under the combined influence of hypocritical zeal and guilty ambition. We regard the death of Charles as an atrocious and abominable murder, vindicated by no reasons of expedience, authorised by no principle of justice, which has lowered for ever England to the level of the adjoining nations in the scale of crime; and which, had it not been vindicated by subsequent loyalty and chivalrous feeling, in the better part of the people, would long since have extinguished alike its liberties and its independence. Even Hume has represented the conduct of the Long Parliament in too favorable a light—and it is no wonder he did so, for it is only since his time that the selfish passions have been brought into play on the political theatre—which at once explains the difficulties with which Charles had to struggle, and puts in a just light his tragic fate.

Mr. Hume represents the Long Parliament, in the commencement of the contest with the king, as influenced by a generous desire to secure and extend the liberties of their country, and as making use of the constitutional privilege of giving or withholding supplies for that important object. If this was really their object, we should at once admit they acted the part of true patriots, and are entitled to the lasting gratitude of their country and the world. But, admitting this was what they professed, that this was their stalking-horse, in what respect did their conduct correspond with such patriotic declarations? Did they use either their legitimate or usurped power for the purpose of extending and confirming the liberties of their country, or even diminishing the weight of the public burdens which pressed most severely on the people? So far from doing so, they multiplied these burdens fiftyfold; they levied them, not by the authority of parliament, but by the terrors of military execution; and while they refused to the entreaties of the king the pittance of a few hundred thousand pounds, to put the coasts in a state of defence, and protect the commerce of his subjects, they levied of their own authority, and without parliamentary sanction, no less than *eighty-four millions* sterling, between 1640 and 1659, in the form of military contributions—levied for no other purpose but to deluge the kingdom with blood, destroy its industry, and subject its liberties to the ruin of military oppression. True, Charles I. dissolved many parliaments, was often hasty and intemperate in the mode of doing so; for eleven years reigned without a House of Commons, and brought on the collision by his attempt to levy ship-money, for the protection of the coasts, by his own authority. But why did he do so? Why did he endeavor to dispense with the old and venerable name of parliament, and incur the odium, and run the risk, of governing alone in a country where the hereditary revenue was so scanty, and the passion for freedom so strong, that, even with all the aids from parliament, he had never enjoyed so large an income as two millions a-year? Simply because he was driven to it by necessity; because he found it was absolutely impossible to get on with parliaments which obstinately refused to discharge their first of duties—that of providing for the public defence—or discharge his duties as chief magistrate of the realm, in conformity either with his coronation oath or the plain necessities and obligations of his office, from the invincible resistance which the House of Commons, on every occasion, made to parting with money.

Their conduct was regulated by a very plain principle—it was perfectly consistent, and such as, under the existing constitution, could not fail very soon to bring government to a dead-lock, and compel the sovereign either at once to abdicate his authority, or barter it away piecemeal against small grants of money, reluctantly, and in the most parsimonious spirit, granted by his subjects. They said, "Govern any way you please, defend the country the best way you can, get out of your difficulties as you think fit, but do not come to us for money. Anything but that. It is your business to defend us, it is not ours to contribute to our defence. Let our coasts be insulted by the French, or pillaged by the Dutch; let our trade be ruined, and even our fishermen chased into their harbors, by the Continental privateers; but don't come to us for money. If we give you anything, it will be as little as we can in decency offer; and, in return for such liberal concessions, you must on every occasion surrender an important part of the prerogative of the crown."—The king did this for some years after he came to the throne, always trusting that his concessions would secure at length a liberal supply of money, for the public defence, from the House of Commons. He said, and said with truth, that he had conceded more to his subjects than any monarch that ever sat on the throne of England. The Petition of Rights, granted early in his reign, proved this: it contained nearly all the guarantees since desired or obtained for English freedom. But all was unavailing. The Commons would give no money, or they would give it only in exchange for the most essential prerogatives of the crown, without which public defence was impossible, and anarchy must have usurped its place.

They began the civil war at length, and handed the nation over to the horrors of domestic slaughter and military despotism, because the king would not consent to part with the command of the armed force—a requisition so monstrous that it plainly amounted to an abrogation of the royal authority, and has never, since the Restoration, been seriously contended for by Radicals, Repealers, or Chartists, even in the worst periods of the Irish Rebellion or French Revolution. It is not surprising that subsequent times for long mistook the real nature of the king's situation, and threw on him blame for events of which, in reality, he was blameless. Mankind were not then so well acquainted as they have since become, with the strength of an ignorant impatience of taxation. Since then, they have seen it divide the greatest empires, ruin the most celebrated commonwealths, disgrace the most famed republics, paralyse the most powerful states.—It has broken down the central authority, and divided into separate kingdoms the once puissant German empire; it has ruined and brought partition on the gallant Polish democracy; it induced on France the horrors of the Revolution, and permanently destroyed its liberties by causing the Notables to refuse Calonne's proposition for equal taxation; it has disgraced the rise of American freedom, by the selfishness of repudiation and the cupidity of conquest. These were the evils, and this the disgrace, which Charles I. strove to avert in his contest with the Long Parliament; these the evils and this the disgrace which their leaders strove to impose on this country. We have only to look at the Free-trade Hall at Manchester, at this time re-echoing with applause at proposals to disband our army and sell our ships in order to be able to sell cotton goods a half-penny per pound cheaper than at present, to see what was the spirit with which Charles I. had to contend during the Great Rebellion.

Historians have often expressed their surprise at the vigor of the rule of Cromwell, and the energetic manner in which he caused the national flag to be respected by foreign states. But, without detracting from the well-earned fame of the Protector in this respect, it may safely be affirmed, that the main cause of his success in foreign transactions was, that he had got the means of making the English pay taxes. He levied them with the sabre and the bayonet. Between contributions, sequestrations, and impositions, his commissioners contrived to wrench enormous sums, for those days, out of the country. He raised the revenue from £2,000,000 a-year to nearly £6,000,000. He got quit of the disagreeable burden of parliamentary grants. He found his troops much more effectual tax-gatherers. He did what, by gentler means, and in a less oppressive way, Charles had tried to do. He levied sums from the nation adequate for the public defence, and which enabled it to take the place to which it was entitled in the scale of nations. Had the original leaders of the Long Parliament not been superseded by his iron hand, they would have left England as much exposed to foreign insult, as much in peril of foreign invasion, as Poland proved from the triumph of the same selfish principles.

It is true Charles at length became a dissembler, and made many promises which were afterwards broken. But why did he become a dissembler? How did it happen that his nature, originally open, unreserved, and chivalrous, even to a fault, became at length cautious, and marked by dissimulation? Simply because he was assailed on all sides by dissemblers and dissimulators. He was driven to it by stern necessity in his own defence, and as the only way of carrying on the government. The whole conduct of his parliaments to him was one tissue of falsehood and deceit. They constantly professed loyalty with their lips, while they were thinking only of treason in their hearts; they were loud in their protestations of zeal for the public service, when they were thinking only of keeping close their purse-strings, and shaking off every imaginable tax levied for the public defence. Like their descendants in Transatlantic realms, they "preferred any load of infamy, however great, to any burden of taxation, however light."

The following further extracts will be found to possess great interest:—

Cordially concurring, however, as we do with Mr. Macaulay, in his estimate of the beneficial effects of the Revolution of 1688, there is one peculiar benefit which he may possibly not bring so prominently forward as its importance deserves, and which, therefore, we are anxious to impress upon the public mind. It is true that it purified the bench, confirmed the Habeas Corpus Act, closed the human shambles which the Court of King's Bench had been, pacified Scotland, and for above a century effected the prodigy of keeping Ireland quiet. But it did yet greater things than these; and the era of the Revolution is chiefly remarkable for the new dynasty having taught the government

how to raise taxes in the country, and thus brought England to take the place to which she was entitled in the scale of nations, by bringing the vast national resources to bear upon the national struggles. Charles I. had lost his crown and his head in the attempt to raise money—first legally, and then, when he failed in that, illegally—in the realm, adequate to the national defence. Cromwell had asserted the national dignity in an honourable way, only because his troops gave him the means of levying sufficient supplies, for the first time in English history, at the point of the bayonet. But with the termination of his iron rule, and the restoration of constitutional sway at the Restoration, the old difficulty about supplies returned, and government, to all practical purpose, was nearly brought to a *dead*-lock. The Commons, now Royalist, would vote nothing, or next to nothing, in the way of money; and the nation was defeated and disgraced, from the *impossibility* of discovering any way of *making* it vote money for its own *defence*. But that which the Stuarts could never effect by appeals to honor, spirit, or patriotism, William III. and Anne soon found the means of accomplishing, by bringing into play, and enlisting on their side, different and less creditable motives. They did not oppose honour and patriotism to interest, but they contrived to rear up one set of interests to combat another. They brought with them from Holland, where it had been long practised, and was perfectly understood, the art of managing public assemblies. They no longer bullied the House of Commons—*they bribed it;* and, strange to say, it is to the entire success of the gigantic system of borrowing, expending, and corrupting, which they introduced, and which their successors so faithfully followed, that the subsequent greatness of England is mainly to be ascribed.

William III., on his accession, immediately joined the league of Augsburg against France—a league obviously rendered necessary by the exorbitant ambition and priest-ridden tyranny of Louis XIV.; and the contest, brought to a glorious termination by the treaty of Ryswick in 1697, was but a prelude to the triumphant War of the Succession, abruptly closed by the discreditable peace of Utrecht in 1714.—That England was the life and soul of this alliance, and that Marlborough was the right arm which won its glorious victories, is universally acknowledged; but it is not equally known, what is not less true, that it was the system of managing the House of Commons by means of loans, good places, and bribes, which alone provided the sinews of war, and prepared the triumphs of Blenheim and Ramilies. It is true the nation was, at first at least, hearty and unanimous in the contest, both from religious zeal for the Reformation and national rivalry with France; but experience had shown that, when the prospect of *private plunder*, as in the wars of the Edwards and Henrys, did not arouse the national strength, it was a matter of absolute impossibility to get the House of Commons to vote the necessary supplies for any time together. No necessity, however urgent, no danger, however pressing,—no claims of justice, no considerations of expedience, no regard for their children, no consideration for themselves, could induce the English of those days to vote anything like an adequate amount of taxes. As this was the state of matters in this country at the time when the whole resources of the neighboring kingdoms were fully drawn forth by despotic power, and Louis XIV. had two hundred thousand gallant soldiers under arms, and sixty sail of the line afloat, it is evident that, unless some method of conquering this reluctance had been devised, England must speedily have been conquered and partitioned, or have sunk into the rank of a third-rate power like Sweden. But William III., before the Protestant zeal cooled, and the old love of money returned, provided a new and all-powerful agent to combat it. He founded the national debt! He and Anne raised it, between 1688 and 1708, from £661,000 to £54,000,000. He tripled the revenue, and gave so much of it to the House of Commons that they cordially agreed to the tripling. He spent largely; he corrupted still more largely.—He no longer attacked in front the battery; he *turned it*, got into the redoubt by the gorge, and directed its guns upon the enemy. He made the national interests in support of taxation more powerful than those operating to resist it. Thence the subsequent greatness and glory of England—for by no other possible method could the impatience of taxation, so strongly rooted in the nation, have been overcome, or the national armaments have been placed on the footing rendered necessary, either for securing the national defence, or asserting the national honour.

The whole Whig Ministers, from the Revolution to 1762, when they were dispossessed of power by George III. and Lord Bute, acted on this system of government by influence and corruption. Mr. Macaulay's ample acquaintance with the memoirs, published and unpublished, of that period, will doubtless enable him to give numerous anecdotes on the subject, as true and as amusing as Marlborough's leaping from Lady Castlemaine's window, or James II.'s thraldom to Catherine Sedley. The memoirs on the subject that have recently come out, give details of corruption so barefaced and gross that they would exceed belief, if their frequency, and the testimony to their authenticity from different quarters, did not defy disbelief. It is now known that, when Sir Robert Walpole's parliamentary supporters were invited to his ministerial dinner, each of them found a £500 note under his napkin. * * * * *

One of the most interesting and original parts of Mr. Macaulay's work is the account he has given, in the first volume, of the manners and customs, habits of the people, and state of society in England, prior to the Revolution, compared with what now exists. In doing so he has only exemplified what, in his admirable essay on history in the *Edinburgh Review*, he has described as a leading object in that species of composition; and it must be confessed that his example tends greatly to show the truth of his precept. This part of his work is learned, laborious, elaborate, and in the highest degree amusing. It is also in many respects, and in no ordinary degree, instructive. But it has the same fault as the other parts of his work—it is *one-sided*. It exhibits, in the highest degree, the skill of the pleader, the brilliancy of the painter, the power of the rhetorician; but it does not equally exhibit the reflection of the sage, or the impartiality of the judge. It savours too much of a brilliant party essay in the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Macaulay's object is to *write up* the present times, and *write down* the past; and we fully admit he has done so with the greatest ability. But we are thoroughly convinced his picture, how graphic soever, is in *great part* deceptive. It tells the truth, but *not the whole* truth, and nothing but the truth. *It represents* the ludicrous and extreme *features of* society as its real and average *characteristics;* it bears, we are convinced, the same *relation* in many respects, to the real aspect of *times* of which it treats, which the burlesques of Mr. Trollope do to the actual and entire *features* of Trans-atlantic society.—These burlesques are very amusing; they furnish diverting drawing-room reading; but would a subsequent *historian* be justified in assuming them as the text-work of a grave and serious description of America in the nineteenth century? We have no doubt Mr. Macaulay could produce an authority from a comedy, a tract, or a satire, for every fact he advances; but we have just as little doubt that hundreds of other facts, equally authentic and true, might be adduced of an opposite tendency, of which he says nothing; and therefore his charge to the jury, how able soever, is all on one side.

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To illustrate our meaning, we shall extract two paragraphs from a manuscript work on Contemporary History, which recently passed through our hands, and ask Mr. Macaulay himself whether he can gainsay any fact it advances, and yet whether he will admit the justice of the picture which it draws.

"The British empire, from 1815 to 1848, exhibited the most extraordinary social and political features that the world had ever seen. No former period had presented so complete a commentary on the maxim, 'extremes meet.' It immediately succeeded the termination of a desperate and costly war, in the course of which the most herculean efforts for the national defence and the interests of the empire had been made; and it witnessed the abandonment of them all. Twenty years of desperate hostility had bequeathed to it untouched a sinking fund of fifteen millions annually; thirty-five years of unbroken peace saw that sinking-fund extinguished. Protection to industry—support of the colonies—upholding of the navy, had been the watch-words of the nation during the war. Free trade, disregard of the colonies, cheap freights, became the ruling maxims during the peace which it had purchased. The only intelligible principle of action in the people seemed to be to change everything, and undo all that had been done. The different classes of society, during this divergence, became as far separated in station and condition as in opinion. The rich were every day growing richer, the poor poorer.—The wealth of London, and of a few great houses in the country, exceeded all that the imagination of the East had conceived in the *Arabian Nights:* the misery of Ireland, and of the manufacturing towns, outstripped all that the imagination of Dante had figured of the terrible. The first daily exhibited, during the season, all the marvels of Aladdin's palace; the last, at the same period presented all the horrors of Ugolino's prison. Undeniable statistics proved the reality and universality of this extraordinary state of things, which had become so common as to cease to attract attention. The income-tax returns established the existence of £200,000,000 annual income above £150, in Great Britain alone, by far the greater part of which was the produce of realized wealth; while the poor-law returns exhibited, in the two islands, four millions of paupers, or a full seventh of the population subsisting on public charity.—The burden of the poor-rates in the two islands rose, before the close of the period, to £8,000,000 a year, besides £1,300,000 for county rates.—Population had increased fast, but crime far faster: it had, during forty years, advanced *ten times* as fast as the numbers of the people. General distress prevailed during the period among the working classes, interrupted only by occasional and deceptive gleams of sunshine. So acute did it become in 1847 that a noble grant of £10,000,000 from the British parliament alone prevented two millions of Irish from dying of famine; as it was, 250,000 in that single year perished from starvation, and as many, in that year and the next, were driven into exile from the United Kingdom. The people in Liverpool returned thanks to God when the inundation of Irish paupers sank to 2000 a week. Glasgow, for two years, suffered under an infliction of above a thousand weekly, which in that short time raised its poor-rates from £20,000 to £200,000 a year. During this protracted period of suffering, the feelings of the different classes of society became as much alienated as their interests had been. Rebellion broke out in Ireland; the West Indies were ruined, and the Chartists numbered their millions in England. The Treasury shared in the general distress. It had become impossible to raise funds from the nation adequate to its necessary expenses; and, at length, so pressing did the clamour for a reduction of taxation become, that it was seriously proposed and loudly approved by a large and influential portion of the community, to sell our ships of war, disband our troops, and surrender ourselves unarmed to the tender mercies of the adjoining nations, when war with unwonted fierceness was raging both on the continent of Europe and in our Eastern dominions.

"Nor was the asp et of society more satisfactory in its social condition—the manners of the higher, or the habits of the lower orders. Intoxication, seemingly purposely encouraged by government by a large reduction of the duties on spirits, spread the most frightful demoralization through our great towns. Licentiousness spread to an unparalleled extent in the metropolis, and all the principal towns; and the amount of female corruption on the streets, and at the theatres, exceeded anything ever witnessed since the days of Messalina or Theodora. The drama was ruined: it was supplanted, as always occurs in the decay of nations, by the melodrama; the theatre by the amphitheatre. Drury Lane was turned into an arena for wild beasts, Covent Garden into an Italian Opera. The magnificent attractions of the opera exceeded anything ever witnessed before; the warmth of its scenes, and the liberal display of the charms of the *danseuses*, did not prevent it from being nightly crowded by the whole rank and fashion of the metropolis. A universal thirst for gain or excitement had seized the nation. No danger, however great, no immorality, however crying, was able to stop them, when there was the prospect of a good dividend. At one period, a hundred and fifty millions were wasted in loans to "healthy young republics," as the Foreign Secretary himself admitted in parliament; at another, a still larger sum was laid out on domestic railways, not one half of which could ever produce any thing. Three guineas a night were habitually given for a single stall-seat at the Opera, to hear a Swedish singer, during the railway mania: but then the occupant was indifferent—he put it down to the railway, and came there, reeling from the champagne and hock drank at a neighbouring hotel, at its expense. Most of these railways were mere bubbles, never meant to go on; when the fortunate projectors had got the shares landed at a premium in the hands of the widow and the orphan, they let it go to the bottom. There was a great talk about religion, but the talkers were not always exclusively set on things above. Fine ladies sometimes asked a sly question on coming out of their third service on Sunday, or their second on Friday, what was the price of Great Westerns, or whether the broad or the narrow gauge was likely to carry the day. The reading of men was chiefly confined to the newspapers; of women to novels, or occasional morsels of scandal from scandalous trials. There was great talk about the necessity of keeping up the tone of public morality; but it was appearances, not realities, which were chiefly aimed at. 'Not to leave undone, but to keep unknown,' was the maxim of the London, as it had been of the Venetian dames; the delinquents who were punished were chastised, like the Spartan youths, not for what they had done, but for what they had let be discovered. So capricious was public opinion in this particular, in the very highest circles, that it was stated by the most popular author of the day, in the *Edinburgh Review*, that the English women wakened every seven years, and massacred some unfortunate detected delinquent: they then fell asleep, satisfied with the sacrifice to propriety, for seven years, when they slaughtered another, and again sunk into a third septennial torpor. Meanwhile the morals of the manufacturing districts were daily getting worse: millions existed there who did not attend divine service on Sunday; hundreds of thousands who had never been in a church; thousands who had never heard the name of Jesus but in an oath. A hideous mass of heathen profligacy had arisen in the heart of a Christian land. From it, thousands of both sexes were annually sent up to the metropolis to feed its insatiable passions, or sacrifice their souls and bodies on the altar of Moloch."

So far our unpublished manuscript. Mr. Macaulay is too well acquainted with passing events not to know that every word in the preceding picture is true, and too candid not to admit that all these observations are just. But he knows there is *something* to be said on the other side. He is *familiar* with a counter set of facts; and he could in half an hour write two paragraphs on the state of the country, during the same period, equally true and striking, which would leave on the mind of the reader an impression of a directly opposite character. Where is the truth to be found between such opposite statements, both true in regard to the same period? In the *combination of both*, and an impartial summing up by the historian of the inferences deducible from *both sets of facts*, equally clearly and forcibly given. It is this statement of the facts on both sides which, amidst all our admiration for his genius, we often desiderate in Mr. Macaulay; and nothing but the adoption of it, and taking his seat on the *Bench instead of the Bar of History*, is required to render his noble work as weighty as it is able, and as influential in forming the opinion of future ages, as it unquestionably will be in interesting the present.

A Bold Stroke for a Husband.—A worthy farmer, living in a country village in France, and a widower, was recently aroused at midnight by the barking of a dog. On endeavoring to quiet the dog, he found him unusually agitated, whereupon the farmer took his gun and went out to look into the cause. All at once he saw a horrid phantom rise up behind the hedge clothed in a white sheet. He turned quite pale, and his limbs shook with dismay. At length he picked up sufficient courage to ejaculate—

"If you are from Heaven, speak! If from the devil, vanish!"

"Wretch!" exclaimed the phantom, "I am your deceased wife, come from the grave to warn you not to marry Marie ——, to whom you are making love. She is unworthy to share my bed. The only woman to succeed me is Henrietta B——. Marry her, or persecution and eternal torment shall be your portion."

This strange address from the goblin, instead of dismaying the farmer, restored his courage. He accordingly rushed on his ghastly visitor and stripped off the sheet, when he discovered the fair Henrietta B——. The farmer, admiring the girl's trick, had the bans published for his marriage with her.

Such things as these do not happen only in France. At least, there are some bold efforts made in the same way in this country—as for instance, the following case reported in the New Orleans Picayune:

By means of forged paper to the amount of $10,000, Miss Elise Clement, an attractive young French girl who arrived a few months since, contrived to win the attentions of Mr. Gallot, a prosperous dry goods dealer, worth himself $25,000.—They were married on the 18th and that morning the happy pair left on a tour for the North—the fortunate husband leaving his bride's certificate of deposite for the $10,000 from Ant. Michaud with a friend to draw the money and remit to him by draft on New York.

Mr. M. being called upon the next day, pronounced the paper a sheer fabrication! But the marriage is valid, and the happy groom is now enjoying the honeymoon on the wing, dreaming of his receipts in New York.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—Jos. Curd complained, on Saturday, before Alderman Morrow, of Jane Ebbets, who had made several promises to marry him at different times during the last two years, but to the present day has obstinately refused to fulfil them. He had, he declared, presented to her several pair of stockings, combs, rings, and other trinkets innumerable, and in addition to all, had nursed her when sick, and paid her doctor's bill when she got well, and yet the ungrateful creature's marble heart never relented." The Alderman told him that he could not compel Miss Jane to marry him, whereupon he sued her for ten dollars, the amount of the doctor's bill which he had paid, but his proceedings coming to the ears of his fair inamorata, she came round to give him an overhauling, and he ran off, and has not been heard of since.

Pittsfield (Mass.) Gazette.

THE ECHO.

George did not know in the least what an echo was. One day, when he was in the fields shouting and singing, he was surprised to hear his words repeated, as if they came from some one in the neighboring wood. The little boy then called out, "Who are you?" and immediately he heard the same words repeated by some mysterious voice. George then called out again, as loud as he could, "You must be some foolish boy." "Foolish boy!" replied the voice from the wood. George now began to get angry, and said some very ill-natured things in reply, which were all faithfully repeated by the echo.

George then began looking about for the little boy who he thought was mocking him, in order to give him a beating; but all his search was in vain. So he ran home and told his mother how some naughty boy had hid himself in the wood, and mocked him by repeating his words. "My dear boy," she replied, "you are mistaken. It was only your own words which you heard, just as, when you look into a mirror or piece of water, you see your face reflected back; and if you had spoken kindly you would have received kind words in reply. And so it is in the world, in our dealings with our fellow creatures. Their conduct to us is in general an echo of ours to them; and if we behave civilly to them, they will do the same to us. But, if we are rude and ill-mannered, we must expect to be treated in the same way."

Good Farming.—Judge Buel, in his last address, written a few days before his decease, made the following statement:—'In a part of Duchess county, which I visited, the best farms have been sold within my recollection, with improvements and buildings, at from 7 to $17 an acre. They cannot now be bought for less than $100 an acre; and one was sold last year at auction, without buildings, for $130 an acre. Fifteen years ago, a farm in Western New York, of 400 acres, exhausted by bad husbandry, was bought by a Scotch farmer for $4,000. This farm has been so well improved by good husbandry, the owner was last year offered for it $40,000. He refused the offer, on the ground that it actually netted him the interest of $60,000, or $10 50 the acre. A farm was pointed out to me in New Jersey which was recently sold for $7 an acre, and that was all it was said to have been worth in its then condition. By a liberal outlay in drainings, it being level, wet ground, and in liming, manuring, &c., it is now considered to be worth $25 an acre,

"HITTING OFF QUACK MEDICINE."

The advertisements of various quack medicines which are now in vogue, are well hit off in the following extract from a puff in a late Cincinnati paper:

"One single pill, worn in each pocket, will instantly give ease and elasticity to the tightest pantaloons. A like quantity will create an appetite in the most delicate stomach, or physic a horse. They will also be found to give a rich flavor to apple dumplings, and a peculiar zest to pickled oysters; they will thicken soup, reduce corpulent persons, and are excellent bait for mouse traps. One pill dissolved in a bucket full of rain water will be found a perfectly water proof lining for canal embankments: placed in steamboat boilers, they will effectually prevent their bursting, and greatly increase the speed of the boats. As for their medical qualities they are justly entitled to be called "*Medicamentum Gracia Probatum*," id est, a remedy approved by grace—for they effectually cool St. Anthony's fire, and stop St. Vitus's dance; they purify the pimples in the small pox, and eradicate the red gum in teething; they reduce white swellings, and cure the black juandice, blue devils, yellow, scarlet, or any other colored fevers; they cure also the thrush in children and the pip in hens, the staggers in horses, and the nightmare in owls. But further enumeration is unnecessary; suffice it to say that this medicine is a combination upon new principles, discovered by the present proprietor's immortal grandmother, and are an exception to all the rules of science, common sense, and experience, so while they are the most powerful agent in nature, revolutionizing the whole animal economy, and eradicating the most incurable diseases, they are at the same time a perfectly innocent preparation and may be taken with entire safety by the nursing infant—all powerful, all harmless!"

The Bath—Hints for the Season.—There is a great deal of sound sense in the following suggestions of some letter-writer in the Mobile Tribune; suggestions, too, which are good for any latitude:

To the young we earnestly say—as you are now throwing aside your winter clothing—bathe. If you would avoid colds, the sure precursors of all sickness, bathe; and if you would enjoy your youth, blithness of limb and cheer of spirits, bathe, and bathe frequently. The ancients knew its efficacy, and practised it thoroughly, as the wisest of the moderns do. The theory of Beau Brummel has grown into a proverb —'there is no perfume like that of fresh linen; no cosmetic like pure water, and plenty of it.' But what boy has not felt the invigoration of a swim, or what man fatigued, of a free ablution? Bathe, then, if you would be healthy.

But while bathing is so important to the young, it is no less so to the mature. Of all the thousand ills that flesh is heir to, none can exceed these three common curses—dyspepsia, rheumatism and gout.—Though when these are once seated, they are deemed immovable, the most experienced physicians assure us they can be prevented, as they are clearly traceable to the stopping up of the pores of the skin.

Then if you would preserve your digestion and enjoy the good things of life—bathe! If you would avoid rheumatism, and indulge in that joyous exercise which brings health and every other comfort—bathe! And lest you be bed ridden, and tortured everlastingly with gout, bathe and bathe freely.

With the best of motives, we again affirm, if there be a cheap luxury in the world, it is a hot, or cold shower bath.

Curiosities of the Earth.—At the city of Modena, in Italy, and about four miles around it wherever it is dug, whenever the workmen arrive at the distance of sixty-three feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, and, upon its extraction, the water bursts up through the aperture with great violence, and quickly fills this new-made well, which continues full, and is affected neither by rains nor droughts. But that which is most remarkable in this operation is the layers of earth as we descend. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, paved streets, houses, floors, and different pieces of mosaic.—Under this is found a soft oozy earth, made up of vegetables; and at twenty-six feet deep large trees entire, such as walnut trees, with the walnuts still sticking on the stem, and their leaves and branches in perfect preservation. At twenty-eight feet deep a soft chalk is found, mixed with a vast quantity of shells, and this bed is eleven feet thick. Under this, vegetables are found again with leaves and branches of trees as before, and thus alternately chalk and vegetable earth, to the depth of sixty-three feet.

Borrowing Troubles.—One of the best things in Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, is the following:

"Thou hast seen many troubles, travel-stained pilgrim of the world. But tha. which hath vexed thee most, hath been the looking for evil. And though calamities have crossed thee, and misery been heaped upon thy head, yet ills that never happened, have chiefly made thee wretched."

IF YOU WOULD AVOID BROILS, LEARN TO FRY.

A Domestic Poem, in three acts and a half, short metre—being the kind of metre used by most gas companies.

This longing after beauty,
This sighing after curls,
This chasing after fashion,
Wherever fashion whirls,
And all that sort of thing,

May do for those who like them,
For those devoid of taste,
For those who barter diamonds off
For diamonds made of paste,
And other blockheads.

But to a wife who truly loves,
Who'd be what she appears,
Who'd spread a sunshine round the man
That keeps away her tears,
And brings her taters home,

We'd whisper softly in her ear,
We'd grave it on her heart,
That knowing well to fry a steak,
Beats sentiment and art
A darn'd sight.

HUMBLE LOVE—A TENDER LINE.

His brawny arm beclasped her waist,
With love their eyes did burn;
From his warm lips she snatched a taste,
And then he tasted hern.

WOMAN'S WILL.

A wife once kissed her husband, and said she,
My own sweet Will, how dearly I love thee!
Whoever knew a lady, good or ill,
Who did not love her *own sweet will!*

CHANGE IN LIFE IN NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Bulletin.

Every time I visit the North I observe new modes adopted for obtaining a support, which in former years were unknown in this country, though long familiar in Europe. Street music, dancing dogs, and monkeys are of comparative recent introduction. I now see street rag-gatherers, and at the flagged crossings of the principal thoroughfares there are now regular sweepers, depending upon an occasional cent from the passer-by in return for clearing away the mud from the broad stones for his accommodation. In the great European capitals, particularly London and Paris, the sweepers at the crossings are generally grown men, and if one of them had lost an arm or a leg it added greatly to his receipts. Here, however, they appear almost exclusively to be little girls, mostly under twelve years, and generally two or three at a crossing. A gentleman told me that one of these little sweepers had acknowledged to him that on New Year's day she received five dollars. The day, no doubt, was propitious for large receipts, as under the general feelings that it engenders the heart was more liberally disposed, and in many instances a small silver piece would take the place of the copper one. Whilst on the subject of employments, I would observe that I have been forcibly struck with the manner in which the free negroes in the Northern cities are being gradually driven from various occupations, which they formerly almost monopolized. In house servants this is particularly obvious; for I have not been in a house in this city where there is a negro employed, but all white male and female servants, even to the coachman.—There are still some negro servants at the hotels, and on board of steamboats, but there too they are evidently diminishing; as laborers too they are becoming scarce, and it is a rare thing to see a negro about new buildings even as mortar mixers or hod carriers. No one of whom I have inquired here can tell what becomes of them, though it is generally admitted that, with some exceptions, they are the most wretched as well as the most worthless portion of the population, and none wish to see any increase of the number. It would be a great misfortune to the North, if the Southern States should expel all the free blacks from among them, which they may be compelled to do if the frantic abolitionists of the North continue the course they have been pursuing for many years. They are those who have been the worst enemies of the poor negro, and have driven the South to adopt measures of restraint which otherwise would not have been thought of. I think it is very evident that the climate of the North acts very unfavorably upon the health and longevity of the African, and I believe that, without additions from the South, their numbers here, so far from increasing materially, would decrease.

FROM THE STAR IN THE WEST.

TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER IN WINTER

We often hear the complaint that butter made in winter is poor. Ours was so for several seasons. It was so very slow in coming, frothy white, and sometimes bitter; while butter made from the same kind of milk in the warm season was good. I devised some plans for improvement, such as throwing in salt, warm milk, scalding cream, &c., but to no purpose. At length I scalded my milk when brought from the cow, afterwards setting it in either a cold or warm place, as most convenient. I mean I communicated as much heat to my milk, as to destroy the effect of frosty feed in autumn or dry feed in winter had upon it. Since which time we have made, with fifteen minutes churning, purer, sweeter, and more yellow butter than we have ever made in summer—and sometimes from the frozen cream gradually warmed. And were helping hands very scarce, I should be at the trouble of scalding milk before setting it during the summer, as well as in winter; for surely butter made in this way possesses a delicious richness and dryness which cannot be found in any other.

A HOUSEKEEPER.

Late Hours.—All animals, except those that prowl at night, retire to rest soon after the sun goes down, from which we may conclude that nature intended that the human species should follow their example. It is from the early hours of sleep, which are the most sweet and refreshing, that the re-acclamation of muscular energy and bodily strength takes place, as well as that of due excitability in the brain indispensable to the operation of our waking hours. In order that sleep may be refreshing, it is necessary to take sufficient exercise in the open air during the day, to take a light supper, or none at all, avoiding tea or coffee late in the evening, to sleep on a hair mattress, with a light covering of bedclothes, in a room freely ventilated. It is well known that the Duke of Wellington, now a hale old man, is accustomed to sleep on a narrow hard pallet; and we believe the couch of her majesty is of the simplest possible construction. It is reported that the duke justifies the narrowness of his resting-place on the plea that when a man wishes to turn, it is high time to turn out.

How many fond mothers and frugal house-wives keep their pretty daughters and their preserves for some extra occasion—some "big bug" or other, till both turn *sour*. This seems to us marvellously poor economy.

Palpitation of the Heart—Tea, Coffee, and Tobacco.—Professor W. Parker, of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, at a recent clinical lecture, examined a man who was troubled with palpitation of the heart. The report states that no physical signs of organic disease of the heart could be detected; and hence we may conclude, says Professor Parker, with much certainty, that all the cardiac disturbance is purely functional, depending on derangement of the digestive organs; and this organ depending on the free use of tobacco, tea, and coffee, and confinement within doors. What, then, are the indications of treatment? Shall we give physic in such a case? Will physic cure bad habits? Not a bit of it. Let the patient simply throw away his tobacco, his tea, and his coffee; adopt a plain, wholesome diet and take regular exercise in the open air, and he will soon be well; in a word, remove the causes of derangement, and the effects will cease.

VALUE OF HONESTY.

An old trader among the Northern Indians, who had some years ago established himself on the Wisse-Va, tells a good story, with a moral worth recollecting, about his first trials of trading with his red customers. The Indians, who evidently wanted goods, and had both money (which they called shu-ne-ah) and furs, flocked about his store, and examined his goods, but for some time, bought nothing. Finally, their chief, with a large body of his followers, visited him, and accosting him with—"How do, Thomas; show me goods; I take four yard calico, three coonskins for yard, pay you by'mby—to-morrow;" received his goods and left. Next day, he returned with his whole band, his blankets stuffed with coon-skins. "American man, I pay now;" with this he began counting out the skins, until he had handed him over twelve. Then, after a moment's pause, he offered the trader one more, remarking, as he did it: "That's it." "I handed it back," said the trader, "telling him he owed me but twelve, and I would not cheat him. We continued to pass it back and forth, each one asserting that it belonged to the other. At last he appeared to be satisfied; gave me a scrutinizing look, placed the skin within the folds of his blanket, stepped to the door and gave a yell, and cried with a loud voice: "Come, come, and trade with the pale face, he no cheat Indian; his heart big. He then turned to me and said: "You take that skin, I tell Indian no trade with you—drive you off like dog—but now you Indian's friend, and we your's."—"Before sundown, I was waist deep in furs, and loaded down with cash. So I lost nothing by my honesty."

A series of Outrages.—We were surprised to learn, that during Guilford Superior Court, last week, the honest and moral community of Greensborough was shocked by the occurrence of several robberies, following each other in quick succession. One of the Jewelry stores of that place was broken open, and several articles of considerable value were stolen. Another depredator, more daring than his contemporary in crime, entered one of the Stores in the day-time, and "removed the deposites" in the drawer, amounting to something like $100, while the Proprietor and Clerks were in the Counting-room. A gentleman, also, became the victim of the dexterity of a pickpocket, who, perceiving some Bank-bills amounting to about $150, extending from the end of his pocket-book, which protruded a little from the pocket, quietly slipped them out, leaving the owner in the possession of the empty book. We understand that the parties have been arrested, supposed to be engaged in all these depredations, and that they are believed to belong to a gang of rascals who are travelling from Court to Court, under the guise of Pedlars, Traders of Tobacco, &c. In justice to the citizens of Guilford, it is but right to state, that not one of the persons suspected of being engaged in these recent thefts, is a resident of that County.—*Raleigh Register.*

Tennessee is said to be the only State in the Union that had not a foot of railroad on the 1st of January, 1849.

Intended Visit of the Ex-King of Sardinia to America.—Charles Albert, who has reached Madrid on his way to Oporto, does not intend, as some of the papers have given out, to reside in the latter city.

Persons who are acquainted intimately with his movements have stated his intentions to be to leave Europe entirely, and, following the examples of Louis Phillippe and other monarchs who have had the misfortune to lose their crowns take refuge in the United States of America, which, on many accounts, present very desirable advantages. We believe that the Ex-King, after a short sojourn at Oporto, will sail direct for New York, and intends to spend some time in travel through the States. No place, we believe has been fixed upon as his permanent residence.

Spurious Coin for California.—A despatch from Washington in the New York Herald, says that a Mr. Brown, one of the New York police, is in that city, on some business respecting the manufacture of large quantities of spurious coin, and exporting the same to California for currency.

It seems that a large quantity of the material had been discovered in New Jersey, together with all the presses and implements for manufacture. It is supposed that the government will immediately despatch an agent to San Francisco, to seize the counterfeit coin and arrest the rogues. It is said that near one hundred thousand dollars' worth was shipped from New York.

How to save Seed Corn.—Farmers are not generally aware that seed corn should be saved from stalks which have not been stripped of their leaves. A little reflection will convince any one that it is only such corn that can be said to have arrived at perfection. The leaves of corn, it is well known, perform the same part in the economy of that plant, that the lungs do in the economy of the human body—breathing, so to speak, the air, and assimilating or rejecting its elements when decomposed, according as they are, or are not, necessary for its use. Accordingly, when the leaves are stripped for fodder, the plant soon dies, and as the process of stripping is always commenced before the corn is perfectly ripe, it of course cannot possess its full strength, and when planted next season, must fail in productiveness when compared with that which has been suffered to come to perfection. These are simple, but scientific facts, which cannot be refuted, and should be borne in mind, and acted upon by all farmers who have a regard for their interests, or take a pride in their avocation. The quantity of corn required for seed should always be saved in the way we have described; and the few bundles of fodder which the farmer will lose by it, will be paid for a thousand times over by the superior quality and quantity of his next year's crop.

Norfolk Beacon.

Calumny is like the wasp which worries you, and which it is best not to try to get rid of, unless you are sure of slaying it; for otherwise it returns to the charge more furious than ever.

He that is little in his own eyes, will not be troubled to be little in the eyes of others.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Philadelphia Bulletin publishes the subjoined extracts of a letter from Vera Cruz, by which it will be seen that intelligence from San Francisco is given up to February 28th, and the important fact is stated, which was before rumored, that the crew of the steamer *California* had deserted. This accounts for her non-arrival at Panama, and it must create uneasiness in the minds of all whose friends had taken the Isthmus route, relying upon the Pacific steamer to carry them to San Francisco. The extracts are as follows:

"VERA CRUZ, April 14, 1849.

"I have seen and read the 'Alta California' newspaper of the date of 22d January. It exhibits the arrival within a week of nearly fifty vessels, from various ports in *the Pacific*, freighted with assorted cargoes for the California market. This sudden influx, along with the arrivals preceding, has entirely glutted the market. All articles of merchandize have become a drug; no sales, no purchases, and prices are down to the New York figure. The paper is full of advertisements of stores, taverns, co-partnerships, ships for sale, &c. The paper does not contain much local news, nor is it of interest except to merchants.

"I have also seen a letter to a merchant in this place, which brings news from San Francisco down to the 28th February. In it the accounts of the great quantities of gold are fully confirmed, and also that new and richer placers are discovered almost daily. But what is of greater importance is the information that the steamer California had arrived at San Francisco, and that all the hands on board had forthwith deserted the ship, leaving the vessel without any person to carry her again to sea. This was the first arrival of the Howland & Aspinwall line, and this was the result. It is feared that no hands can be found to go on board, and that the steamer will be unable to return to Panama."

Guilford Superior Court.—The Superior Court of Guilford county was in session last week. The Greensborough Patriot of Saturday says:—"We understand that the trials of civil causes progressed slowly; but reasonable headway has been made on the State docket—two egregious thieves have been already convicted, and a man on trial at the time of the present writing (Friday) for passing counterfeit money." Good! we hope his flint was fixed too. This passing of counterfeit money is one of the most prevalent species of roguery now extant.—*N. C. Argus.*

Chang-Eng.—The Siamese Twins were at Greensborough and exhibited there on Thursday last. They are said to be on their way to Europe to consult the most eminent surgeons with a view to having the cord that binds them together sundered. Two of their children were with them. It is known to the reader, we presume, that they have been married and residing in Wilkes county, in this State, for a number of years.—*Ib.*

FRANKFORT, (Ky.) May 1.

The convention which assembled at this place for the purpose of considering what course was best to adopt by those who are opposed to the increase and perpetuation of slavery in the State of Kentucky adopted sundry resolutions:

First, that slavery, as it *exists by law* in Kentucky, is injurious to the Commonwealth, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free Government, and entirely contrary to the natural rights of mankind, and that it ought not therefore to be perpetuated.

Second, that any scheme of emancipation ought to be prospective, operating upon negroes born after the adoption of said scheme.

The following points were recommended to be inserted in the new constitution: First, an absolute prohibition of the importation of slaves into the State of Kentucky. Second, that complete and absolute power be invested in the people to perfect, in or under the new constitution, a system of general prospective emancipation of slaves.

Cholera at the West.—At Cincinnati during the week ending the 25th instant there were 9 deaths by the cholera, all originating elsewhere.

Several cases and deaths are reported at Pittsburg brought up the river from below. The Pittsburg papers express no apprehension on the subject.

FRANKLIN, (La.) April 17, 1849.

I write amidst gloom and death on every side. The cholera is sweeping through our midst like a destroying angel. When it strikes, it destroys. Both sexes, all classes, ages, and conditions are alike its daily victims. The negroes suffer most extensively, but every day sees the scourge extend itself among our white population.

A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of deaths from accidental poisoning, adds:

"I venture to affirm there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, immediate remedy for such events; nothing more than a dessert spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and drank immediately. It acts as an instantaneous emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required.—By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving many a fellow-creature from an untimely end."

Singular Suicide.—Mr. Michael Storin drowned himself in that beautiful stream, the Merrimac, at Concord, New Hampshire, in presence of his wife, who went to see if he had the courage to do it.

The way the cockneys prefix the aspirate to words beginning with a vowel, is not always so much amiss. For example, they call California "the new *H* Eldorado."

A good toast for an agricultural dinner party: "The Plough—Its one share in the bank of the earth is worth ten in the bank of paper." And it may be added that it is a good motto for farmers; and also for all wanting employment.

Some one, looking at a rich man, said, "Poor man, he toiled day and night until he was forty to gain his wealth, and he has been watching it day and night ever since, for his victuals and clothes."

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED on last Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1849, a GRAY MARE, heavy with foal, about 8 or 9 years old. She has no doubt had her colt, or will have it in a few days. When last heard from, she passed Murchison's Factory on Little river. She had no shoes on her hind feet, and those on her fore feet, I believe had almost worn off. She is a common sized gray mare, and will be easily known. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received, or the above reward will be paid for her delivery to me.

WM. G. MATTHEWS.

Fayetteville, May 9. 1t

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

MONTREAL, April 30, 11 A. M.

A despatch has this moment been received at the Montreal Courier office, from Brockville, in which it is stated that the information had just been received at that place of the arming of the French Canadians by the Governor, and that steamers will be chartered for the purpose of bringing down armed men to the assistance of Montreal, and that this may shortly be expected.

In Hastings, Frontenac and Glengarry, the news is to the effect, that all the populace of these counties are arming and waiting orders to march on the Metropolis.

In Quebec, the strong-hold of the French Canadians, the Gov'r was burnt in effigy.

MONTREAL, April 30, 5 P. M.

About 6 o'clock on Saturday night, a few boys assembled in the Hay-market. In the course of the evening their number increased, until a large mob gathered which manifested a riotous disposition, and but for the efforts of Colonel Gregg and the State prisoners, who were liberated at ten o'clock, much damage would have been done. They were finally induced to disperse by their leaders. On Saturday the city was quiet excepting some considerable excitement created by the arrival of a troop of cavalry. John Young has been appointed Chief Magistrate of Montreal. He is a strong partisan, and is supported by the present ministry. Despatches from Quebec state that the Governor was burnt in effigy in that city on Saturday night.—The authorities are using strenuous measures to preserve the public peace.

In Upper Canada the same spirit is manifested, the Governor being burned in effigy in many places. At Brockville the authorities were compelled to assist in the ceremony. The St. Andrew's Society and Thistle Curling Club expelled Lord Elgin to-day. The people are now quiet, upon the assurance of the Government that the French shall be disarmed. The Governor is to go to the Parliament House at 6 o'clock to-night, and much trouble is expected.

MONTREAL, April 30, 5 P. M.

Lord Elgin came to town at 3 o'clock to-day. The carriage was escorted by a troop of Provincial Cavalry.

The streets were lined all the way to the Government House by the people, who hissed, cursed and pelted the chariot as it passed.

When the escort had passed the French Cathedral into Notre Dame street, a company of the 13th Regiment closed in to protect the cortege.

Opposite the Government House, his Lordship was struck by a stone on the head and by an egg in the face.

The troops were then separately cheered.

The members of Parliament then proceeded to the Government House to present their address.

As they passed through the crowd they were actually covered with dirt and yolks of *eggs*.

The members were proceeding in such a plight, escorted by soldiers, to receive the Governor General of Canada, to present to him an address from the Parliament, congratulating him on the quiet state of the country!

During the passage of the members through St. Paul street, the riot act was read, and the troops charged.

No lives were lost, though the crowd was very dense. This is a sign how troops whose hearts are with the people, can act if necessary.

The Governor proceeded out of the town by the suburbs.

A Major Bouches has arrived from Kingston, and has waited on Sir Benjamin D. Urban, to represent to him the dreadful state of the country, and to urge that if something is not done the people will march on Montreal.

Riots are feared to-night.

P. S. Last advices state that quiet is restored.

The present disturbances in Canada are a political anomaly. They are the result of an excess of loyalty! The Tories are setting the laws at defiance because of their jealous affection for the Queen! They consider the indemnification bill an imposition upon her Majesty, and, to prove the sincerity of this opinion, act the part of incendiaries, and burn down public property which will require almost as much money to replace as it is proposed to pay the "rebels!"

But in all that has been done "the revolution of Canada" probably never entered the heads of the rioters. They are opposed to "revolution." The whole affair has grown out of their unwillingness to have a law ratified which is intended to benefit those who are or have been in *favor* of "revolution," combined with their hatred of the Canadian French. If they could exterminate that influence (which has no sympathy with the English Government) they would be content. That is the only "revolution" they covet.

Albany Journal.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1849.

Gen. Taylor reiterated to-day, in conversation with a gentleman who has had an interview with him since the adjournment of the Cabinet, very nearly the doctrines of his Inaugural, and of his Allison letter, in regard to removals and appointments, viz: That "*for cause* he will remove every office-holder in the United States," but that "for simply voting against him, or entertaining opinions different from his own, without being a brawler, he will remove no man who has discharged his duties, and is in every other respect unobjectionable"—that "to entertain and express political sentiments different from his own, or to vote in accordance with opinions thus entertained, was the privilege of every American citizen, with which he had neither right nor disposition to interfere." This may be relied upon as strictly authentic, as it was communicated directly to me by the gentleman with whom the conversation was held.

Democratic Rejoicing.—A salute was fired at Boston on Monday, by the Democrats, proclaiming *their satisfaction at the removal of* Marcus Morton (Democrat) from the collectorship of that port. The Post, the leading Democratic paper, says:

"If Mr. Polk and Mr. Walker had done their duty faithfully, we should not have been dependant upon Gen. Taylor and Mr. Meredith for a favor we now most gratefully acknowledge."

"Pat, who were your ancestors?"

"My *aunt's sisters?* Be jabers, and it's hard telling."

FROM THE NEWBERNIAN.

HON. EDWARD STANLY.

A corresponden of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Washington city, on the subject of the Mission to Spain, takes it upon himself to make a spiteful attack upon the Hon. Edward Stanly. Speaking of Mr. Stanly in connexion with the Mission to Spain, the writer says:

"It is to be hoped that the country will be saved from the disgrace of a representation abroad by that little waspish, petulant Stanly."

A friend having called our attention to this attack, we think it due to Mr. S., and to the Old North State, a great majority at least of whose citizens are justly proud of the reputation and standing of the gentleman in question, that the Whig press of the State should nail this slanderous imputation to the counter, as base coin. We have known Mr. Stanly ever since his first entrance into public life, and know that it is a rank falsehood to pronounce him either waspish or petulant. On the other hand, Mr. Stanly is remarkable, both in private and public life, as a gentleman of urbane, conciliatory manners, and of great kindness of disposition.

When public duty calls Mr. Stanly to expose to the people, the corruption, meanness and hypocrisy of those they have unwittingly elevated to high places, we acknowledge that Mr. S. has eloquence, satire, and scorching rebuke at his command, and makes a fearless and effective use of those weapons. The Van Buren dynasty, and all that ilk know this to their cost. But in the transaction of business, public or private, no man is more courteous, considerate, and dignified; and no man, we are satisfied, would conduct the delicate affairs incident to a Foreign Mission with more coolness, judgment and tact, than Edward Stanly.

Mr. S.'s position in Congress, as conspicuous among those who did such good service to the country, in exposing defalcation and dishonesty, when the Van Buren administration sunk before the fiat of the people, made him a mark for the shafts of rancour, and party malignity. But the attempt of Loco Foco scribblers to make the impression, where Mr. Stanly is known, that his temper or disposition disqualifies him for the discharge of any public duty, however delicate, will prove vain and futile. The fact is, that his uniform courtesy, especially of late years, towards even his political opponents, has disarmed to a great extent the former virulence of party spirit towards him. When Speaker of the House of Commons, in this State, the just, courteous, and dignified tenor of his deportment in the discharge of the duties of that office, gained for him golden opinions from all parties.

We have wasted more words we are aware than this *disinterested* effusion of an anonymous scribbler merits. But the object is so plain, that we judged it well to aid in defeating it. That the writer is entirely *unprejudiced* and disposed to give the new Administration a *fair trial* will appear from the following extract from the letter in question:

"I repeat what I have before said that the country has as yet, no reason to expect from the Administration, a proper representation of its interest and character abroad."

Here is a sample of justice for you.

Our University.—We learn that James T. Morehead, Esq., of Greensboro', will deliver the annual Address before the Alumni Association, at the approaching Commencement of the University.

Raleigh Register.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—The following passage is from "Margaret Percival," one of a series of religious novels, by Sewall:—

The progress of time is but little observed by the busy world. Each moment comes burdened with its appointed work; yet the object to be accomplished is unperceived, until we are enabled to look back through the length of months and years, and trace the end from the beginning. And so in the course of that healing process, which is mercifully ordained to restore us to cheerfulness after suffering, day by day, as we are carried further from the scene of our trial, the burden upon our heart grows lighter; but the change is scarcely perceptible, until at last we are permitted to reach a haven of peace, and are startled and even pained to find ourselves once more happy. With the young, this restoration is comparatively soon effected; but it must come in its measure to all; for it is the appointment of God.

We build upon the ruins of our buried joys, as the Italians have built over the ruins of Herculaneum. The lava of time encrusts the scenes that have gone by, and upon it we raise for ourselves new homes, new friends, new hopes, new means of enjoyment. Yet it is not therefore that all which has been has ceased to be. Beneath the brightness of the present hour, the city of the past lies hid; and still in silence and solitude, or even at intervals in the business of life, will memory descend into that quiet world, to wander again through the deserted streets, amid the homes of the absent and the dead.

NEW BOOKS.

NINEVAH AND ITS REMAINS, by Layard, 2 vols.; Bowdler's Family Shakspeare; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Macaulay's England, Boston Edition, 2 vols.; Arvine's Cyclopedia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes; Vanity Fair; Monte Christo; Man made of Money; Happy Home; Teaching, a Science; Greek without a Master, by N. C. Brooks; Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Brooks's Ovid; Willard's United States, new Edition; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; Williams on Executors, new Edition; Macaulay's Miscellanies; Mason's Farrier, new Edition; Meigs' Obstetrics; Letter Writers; Towns' Spelling Books, &c. &c.

Just received at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1849.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 28—Brigs Henrietta from New York, Delos from New London; Schrs A J DeRosset, G W Davis, Monsoon, and Harrison Price from New York, Constitution from Philadelphia. 29—Brigs Lafayette from Searsport, Me., Caleb Curtis from New York; Schrs Catharine Nichols from Boston, Mary Augusta from Richmond, Va. 30—Brigs Zuyder Zee and Marine from New York, J Guttenburg and Queen from Boston, Anawon from Havana; Schrs Civilian from Newburyport, Mass, John Willets and W R Pettes from New York, Albano from Portland, Me. May 1—Brig Importer from Boston; Schrs Mary Delphina from New York, Susan M. Young from Bostbn. 2—Schrs Jack Downing from New River, Express from Jacksonville, D P Woodbury from Shallotte, Almira T Gundy from Philadelphia, Pearl, Marion, and Albion from Little River. 3—Schr Wm R Pittis from New York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1849.

The Superior Court for this County is now in session—Judge Caldwell presiding.

SAMPSON SUPERIOR COURT.—At this Court, held last week,—His Honor Judge Caldwell presiding, —— Stephens was tried for kidnapping a slave, and acquitted.

John P. Williams, who had been tried for the same offence at the November Term, and found guilty, and whose appeal to the Supreme Court had been unsuccessful, was brought up for sentence, when it was ascertained that the transcript of the decision of the Supreme Court was *not to be found!* and the prisoner was committed to await a copy of the transcript, at November Term next.

We learn that in the case of Herring vs. the Wilmington Rail Road Company, a verdict of $800 damages was given against the Company for killing a negro and maiming another who had gone to sleep on the rail road track, and were run over by the cars. The propensity among the negroes to go to sleep on this rail road track is most unaccountable. Many instances of the kind are stated, and death has frequently resulted.

THE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.—According to notice this very large establishment was opened by Mrs. Brown, with effective aids in all its departments, on Thursday last. Its occupation makes a material difference in the appearance of the part of the town in which it is located; and it must make quite as great a difference to the traveller, who for a year or two past has been scarcely sure of getting accommodation at the smaller houses. The house and furniture are new, and we trust that the lessee will be abundantly sustained in making it the best, as it is the handsomest, Hotel in the State.

QUICK TRIP.—The Steamer Evergreen, Capt. B. Rush, left this place on Thursday the 3d inst. at 12 M., with a fair down freight; discharged the freight in Wilmington, and took in cargo for this place; left with Boat Diligence, (cargo of Ice,) in tow, and arrived at her Wharf on Saturday 5th inst., at 5½ P. M.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The Locofocos have nearly swept the State. Out of 15 members of Congress, they have elected 13, the Whigs 1, and 1 not fully heard from. The probabilities seem to be that the Whigs will carry the remaining District, as, in the counties heard from, McComas, Whig, had gained 100 over Gen. Taylor's vote, and he had a majority of upwards of 200 in the District.

One Loco is elected by 8 votes. It is said the election will be contested. Another by 25 votes. Another by 70 votes, &c. &c.

The Locos elected are, Messrs. Bayley, Millson, Seddon, Meade, Holladay, McDowell, Bocock, Averett, Parker, Edmundson, Powell, Newman, and McMullen.

The Whig elected is Morton.

In the last Congress there were 9 Locos to 6 Whigs. In the preceding Congress, 14 Locos to 1 Whig.

In the Legislature, a decided Locofoco majority, as usual.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—166 members have been chosen to the next Congress—89 Whigs to 77 Locos—giving the Locos the doubtful District in Virginia. 65 remain to be elected, of which 30 were Whigs and 35 Locos in the last Congress. Should there be no further change, the Whigs will have a majority of 7 in the House of Representatives.

The following are the elections yet to be held:—

	Whig.	*Loco.*
Alabama,	2	5
Indiana,	4	6
Kentucky,	6	4
Louisiana,	1	3
Maryland,	4	2
Mississippi,	1	3
North Carolina,	6	3
Tennessee,	5	6
Texas,	0	2
Vacancies,	1	1
	30	35

Hopes are entertained of Whig gains in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Louisiana, founded on the Presidential vote. But these are not sufficiently certain to justify the Whigs in throwing away the Anson District in this State, as they seem determined on doing, by running three Whigs against one Locofoco. May we not hope that a more patriotic feeling will animate the voters and the candidates in that strong Whig District? They may rest assured that they will rue the day that shall witness the triumph of Locofocoism in their midst.

VIRGINIA POLITICIANS.—The following curious article is from last Tuesday's Union:—

"A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:—"It is not probable that the whig administration has gained anything by the Virginia election, and it has no doubt lost some support. But the loss will be a gain to General Taylor and his cabinet in one respect—it will *lessen the claims of Virginia politicians to office*, and reduce the pressure from that quarter." Why so? The General has still some friends in Virginia to reward. Does he intend to *punish* them as well as his enemies? But in one respect we shrewdly suspect that the whole country will gain by his loss in Virginia. It has come like a thunderclap upon the administration, and may save the heads of fifty, perhaps one hundred democrats. (That is to say, if the administration be wise enough to profit by experience;—although those who want *office*, are already beginning to hold that the administration would not have lost so many votes, if they had been more profuse of their favors to their friends!)"

This paragraph happily illustrates the *indifference* of Virginians to office,—a boast of which, from that quarter, we had occasion to remark upon not long since. It was represented as the glory of Virginia, that her sons *wanted nothing* from the general government! It might have been imagined that this boasted indifference arose from the knowledge that she had already five times as many offices as she was entitled to. But it seems that there is still "a pressure from that quarter," that "the claims of Virginia politicians to office" are so great as to annoy the President and his Cabinet, and to make the loss of *four* or five whig members of Congress, and perhaps of the majority in the next House of Representatives, a small evil in comparison. The Union, too, with its Virginia instincts in full play, is not at all disposed to give the go-by to these "Virginia claims," even of Whigs. Why so? it asks. Why should any limit be put upon "the claims of Virginia politicians to office"? She votes against Gen. Taylor: Of course Gen. Taylor must reward her by giving her a Cabinet appointment. The Congressional election follows, and she cuts down the number of Whigs in Congress from six to one: The Union will not listen to the idea that therefore she should not be any further stuffed with "the spoils;"—this would be to "*punish*" them—but intimates that the reason why the Whigs did not do better was, simply, that *that the administration was not "profuse of their favors to their friends"!!*—Would Virginia politicians be satisfied with engrossing *all* the offices? Or does their gratitude consist, (as was remarked of an individual,) of "a lively hope of favors to come"?

For one, we wish that Gen. Taylor would bestow the offices within his gift among States which have been heretofore neglected, and which show some disposition to appreciate the honor. He may continue to give to the sturdy beggars from Virginia, who will still cry "Give! Give!" and when the day of election arrives will repudiate him and his administration. At the same time a sense of neglect and injustice may convert into indifferent spectators his friends in other States. This feeling now prevails in North Carolina to an extent to which the Administration may shut its eyes, but which we fear will be too manifest when an election comes on.

"TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS."—A curious instance of the practical operation of this Locofoco doctrine, under Locofoco reign, has just come to light in New York, where the doctrine was first proclaimed, and probably first applied in practice. Eli Moore, a member of Congress from one of the city Districts, in consideration of his services to the party, obtained the office of Marshal, from President Polk. Being unable to give the requisite security for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, Mr. Moore, by written deed of assignment, *sold the office and its emoluments*, to Sylvanus Rapelje, for $16,000 in cash, and $175 a month during his term of service.—Rapelje getting into bad health, Wm. H. Peck *bought him out*, and under the title of Deputy Marshal performed all the duties and received all the emoluments of the office. The emoluments are limited by law to $6,000 a year, but no doubt were made greatly to exceed that sum. But this was not making money fast enough for Mr. Peck; and so, the sum of $20,000 coming into his hands to await the decision of a suit, he forthwith pocketed it, and the fact becoming known to the new Whig District Attorney, he brought it to the notice of the Court, when Peck resigned his office and absconded. It appears that the Locofoco District Attorney had known for a year past that the $20,000 was improperly retained by Peck, but he said nothing about it, and probably if Gen. Taylor had not been elected, and had not removed the Locofoco District Attorney, the defalcation would not have been officially noticed for years.

It is said that it has become by no means uncommon, under the reign of Locofocoism, to sell out an office in the above way. We imagine that it will be rather uncommon under Gen. Taylor.

THE SPOILS.—In the General Post Office Department, when Mr. Johnson left it on the 4th of March last, there were 44 Locofoco and 2 Whig Clerks. The Union thinks it horrible that one of these 44 should be made to give place to a Whig.

THE REPUBLIC.—We have received the Prospectus of a new Whig paper at Washington City, to bear the above title, and to be edited by Messrs. Bullitt and Sargeant. The first No. will be issued on the 13th June. The Editors have a high reputation for talents. The paper will be published by Gideon & Co. to whom business letters must be addressed. For the Daily $10; Triweekly $6; Weekly $2.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—The Milton Chronicle describes a counterfeit $50 note on the Bank of the State of North Carolina, of which a number have been passed in Virginia by a man named Madison, in the purchase of negroes, horses, &c. The paper of the counterfeit is thinner and whiter than the genuine, though of better quality than the common run of counterfeit paper. The Cashier's name (Mr. Dewey,) is a perfect failure—being clumsily executed and spelt Daury instead of Dewey. The signature of Mr. Cameron, the late President of the Bank, is a bad imitation, and easily detected by those familiar with that gentleman's manner of writing his name. Although a tolerable imitation of the genuine note, yet the general Engraving is coarser and more imperfect.

THE CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.—Letters received in New York give a dreadful picture of the renewed ravages of this fatal disease. One of these letters, which the Express says speaks a language confirmed by others, says that New Orleans is a perfect charnel house. People are dying like flies in the winter time. In one house, 8 out of 20 boarders died in one night. The writer saw two men die on the Levee before they could be carried to a hospital; and he was told that there had been 222 funerals on the day preceding his letter.

This horrible state of things is concealed by the New Orleans papers.

A DESIRABLE IMPROVEMENT.—A project is now on foot in Delaware which ought by all means to be prosecuted to successful completion. It is, to make a Rail Road across the peninsula from Dover to Seaford, in Delaware, and connect it with a line of boats from Norfolk to Seaford, and another from Dover to Philadelphia. The route for the road is almost level, about 45 miles in length, and it is estimated that the road will cost only about $350,000. If this were accomplished, the route from Norfolk by Seaford to Philadelphia, would unite all the advantages of speed, economy, and comfort, over any other line of travel. From Norfolk to Dover is 137 miles; from Dover to Philadelphia 70;—in all 207 miles. Suppose the Weldon and Norfolk rail road renewed, as it will soon be, in the most substantial manner. This will add 82 miles, say from Weldon to Philadelphia 289 miles. The route from Weldon by Petersburg, Washington, and Baltimore, is 344 miles; or by the Chesapeake Bay 377 miles. The Seaford route will therefore have an advantage of 55 miles over the former, and 88 over the latter. It can easily be run in 17 or 18 hours, whilst the others require from 23 to 30 hours. Its whole cost will be less than half that of the others; of course it can afford to convey travellers at a lower price.

In point of comfort, those who have travelled over the old route from Weldon to Norfolk, thence to Baltimore, &c., will need no recommendation of the new route. The idea of leaving Weldon at 8 P. M., arriving at Norfolk at 12, sleeping there, starting the next morning in a flue boat, which you leave for a pleasant change of two hours in the cars, and then a boat again, and arrive at Philadelphia in time to have another night's rest, will take all the travel that way, except that which business or curiosity may lead to Washington or Baltimore. In going from this place to Philadelphia by that route, the traveller need not lose a single night's rest, and yet perform the journey as speedily and more cheaply than now.

We rejoice to see that the Legislature of Delaware has granted a liberal charter to the company, and that books of subscription are to be opened in Norfolk, Philadelphia and New York.

Congressional Election.—Elections for the next Congress take place as follows:

North Carolina,	Aug. 2	Maryland,	October 3
Tennessee,	" 2	Louisiana,	November 5
Alabama,	" 6	Mississippi,	" 5
Indiana,	" 6	Texas,	" 5
Iowa,	" 6	Mass., (1 vac.)	May
Kentucky,	" 6		

FASHION IN NEW YORK.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia North American gives the following amusing instance of the speed with which a fashion *takes in* New York:—

Among the most notable things in a large city is the rapidity with which a new fashion spreads among the ladies. About a week ago a very pretty woman made her appearance in Broadway with a green silk dress and a plain scarf of the same material and lined with white taffeta, thrown carelessly over her shoulders. To-day I counted a hundred and fifty promenaders in Broadway, each enveloped in a green dress with a scarf of the same material and lined with white taffeta, thrown carelessly over her shoulders! The fashion is certainly very pretty and becoming, but I should like to see the ladies exhibit a *little* more independence and talent for invention.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Decline in Cotton—Important from France —Troops sent to Reinstate the Pope— The European War continued—Blockade of the German Ports.

The Steamer America arrived at Halifax on Thursday last, with Liverpool dates to the 21st ult.

She brought a million of dollars in specie.

The most important news is, that France had resolved to reinstate the Pope of Rome by force, and had actually despatched an adequate force for the purpose. This is a most unexpected step, and is calculated utterly to confound all the hopes of the friends of peace in Europe. It presents the amazing spectacle, besides, of Republican France sending its armies to put down a Republic in Rome. The statement is so startling, that we incline to think there must be some error in it, as it comes by telegraph from St. John's.

The Bank of France will shortly resume specie payments.

The War on the Continent continues with unabated fury, and with the most disastrous consequences to all parties. Sanguinary conflicts, involving loss of life, and immense destruction of property, still go on.

The Danes are enforcing a strict blockade of all the German ports.

The Turkish Government has refused to allow the passage of the Egyptian fleet through the Dardanelles, which will give Russia the pretext sought for a quarrel.

The whole Continent is in a state of great excitement, alarm and confusion.

England alone continues quiet.

From Barings' Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Friday evening, April 21, 1849.

Cotton Market.—The result of the last week's operations in cotton is rather lower in prices by about one-eighth of a penny per lb., though this applies more to the common qualities of American, rather than to any other. Fair Uplands and Mobiles 4⅛. Sales of the week 32,240 bales.

Breadstuffs had declined. Canal Flour 23s 6d. Money was plenty in England.

P. S. The French news is confirmed.

From the National Intelligencer.

HIGHLY INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from the Lady of Sir John Franklin to the President of the United States.

BEDFORD PLACE, LONDON, April 4, 1849.

SIR: I address myself to you as the head of a great nation, whose power to help me I cannot doubt, and in whose disposition to do so I have a confidence which I trust you will not deem presumptuous.

The name of my husband, Sir John Franklin, is probably not unknown to you. It is intimately connected with the northern part of that continent of which the American republic forms so vast and conspicuous a portion. When I visited the United States, three years ago, amongst the many proofs I received of respect and courtesy, there was none which touched and even surprised me more than the appreciation every where expressed to me of his former services in geographical discovery, and the interest felt in the enterprise in which he was then known to be engaged.

The expedition fitted out by our Government for the discovery of the Northwest Passage (that question which for three hundred years has engaged the interest and baffled the energies of the man of science and the navigator) sailed under my husband's command, in May, 1845. The two ships, "Erebus" and "Terror," contained 138 men, (officers and crews,) and were victualled for three years. They were not expected home before the close of 1847; nor were any tidings expected from them in the interval. But when the autumn of 1847 arrived, without any intelligence of the ships, the attention of her Majesty's Government was directed to the necessity of searching for and conveying relief to them, in case of their being imprisoned in ice or wrecked, and in want of provisions and means of transport. For this purpose an expedition, in three divisions, was fitted out in the early part of last year, directed to three different quarters simultaneously, viz:

First, to that by which in case of success, the ships would come out of the Polar Sea to the westward, (or Behring's Strait.)

Second, to that by which they entered on their course of discovery, on the Eastern side, (or Davis's Strait.)

And, third, to an intervening portion of the Arctic shore, approachable by land from the Hudson Bay Company's settlements, on which it was supposed the crews, if obliged to abandon their ships, might be found.

This last division of the expedition was placed under the command of my husband's faithful friend, the companion of his former travels, Dr. Sir John Richardson, who landed at New York in April of last year, and hastened to join his men and boats, which were already in advance towards the Arctic shore. Of this portion of the expedition I may briefly say, that the absence of any intelligence from Sir John Richardson, at this season, proves he has been unsuccessful in the object of his search. The expedition intended for Behring's Strait has hitherto been a complete failure. It consisted of a single ship, the Plover, which, owing to her setting off too late and to her bad sailing properties, did not even approach her destination last year. The remaining and most important portion of the searching expedition consists of two ships, under the command of Sir James Ross, which sailed last May for Davis's Strait, but did not succeed, owing to the state of the ice, in getting into Lancaster Sound till the season for operations had nearly closed. Those ships are now wintering in the ice, and a store-ship is about to be dispatched from hence with provisions and fuel to enable them to stay out another year; but one of these vessels is, in a great degree, withdrawn from active search, by the necessity of watching at the entrance of Lancaster Sound for the arrival of intelligence and instruction from England by the whalers.

I have entered into these details with a view of proving that, though the British Government has not forgotten the duty it owes to the brave men whom it has sent on a perilous service, and has spent a very large sum in providing the means for their rescue, yet that, owing to various causes, the means actually in operation for this purpose are quite inadequate to meet the extreme exigence of the case; for it must be remembered that the missing ships were victualled for three years only, and that nearly four years have now elapsed, so that the survivors of so many winters in the ice must be at the last extremity; and also it must be borne in mind that the channels by which the ships may have attempted to force a passage to the westward, or which they may have been compelled by adverse circumstances to take, are very numerous and complicated, and that one or two ships cannot possibly in the course of the next short summer explore them all.

The Board of Admiralty, under a conviction of this fact, has been induced to offer a reward of £20,000 sterling to any ship or ships of any country, or to any exploring party whatever, which shall render efficient assistance to the missing ships, or their crews, or to any portion of them.—This announcement, which, even if the sum had been doubled or trebled, would have met with public approbation, comes, however, too late for our whalers, which had unfortunately sailed before it was issued; and which, even if the news should overtake them at their fishing grounds, are totally unfitted for any prolonged adventure, having only a few months' provisions on board and no additional clothing. To the American whalers, both in the Atlantic and Pacific, I look with more hope as competitors for the prize, being well aware of their numbers and strength, their thorough equipment, and the bold spirit of enterprise which animates their crews. But I venture to look even beyond these. I am not without hope that you will deem it not unworthy of a great and kindred nation to take up the cause of humanity, which I plead in a national spirit, and thus generously make it your own.

I must here in gratitude adduce the example of the Imperial Russian Government, which, as I am led to hope by his excellency the Russian Ambassador in London, who forwarded a memorial on the subject, will send out exploring parties this summer from the Asiatic side of Behring's Strait, northwards, in search of the lost vessels. It would be a noble spectacle to the world if three great nations, possessed of the widest empires on the face of the globe, were thus to unite their efforts in the truly christian work of saving their perishing fellow-men from destruction.

It is not for me to suggest the mode in which such benevolent efforts might best be made. I will only say, however, that if the conceptions of my own mind, to which I do not venture to give utterance, were realized, and that in the noble competition which followed American seamen had the good fortune to wrest from us the glory, as might be the case, of solving the problem of the unfound passage, or the still greater glory of saving our adventurous navigators from a lingering fate which the mind sickens to dwell on, though I should in either case regret that it was not my own brave countrymen in those seas whose devotion was thus rewarded, yet should I rejoice that it was to *America* we owed our restored happiness, and should be forever bound to her by ties of affectionate gratitude.

I am not without some misgivings while I thus address you. The intense anxieties of a wife and of a daughter may have led me to press too earnestly on your notice the trial under which we are suffering, (yet not *we* only, but hundreds of others,) and to presume too much on the sympathy which we are assured is felt beyond the limits of our own land. Yet, if you deem this to be the case, you will still find, I am sure, even in that personal intensity of feeling, an excuse for the fearlessness with which I have thrown myself on your generosity, and will pardon the homage I thus pay to your own high character, and to that of the people over whom you have the high distinction to preside.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JANE FRANKLIN.

Answer by the Secretary of State of the United States to the above Letter.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, April 25, 1849.

Madam: Your letter to the President of the United States, dated April 4, 1849, has been received by him, and he has instructed me to make to you the following reply:

The appeal made, in the letter with which you have honored him, is such as would strongly enlist the sympathy of the Rulers and the People of any portion of the civilized world.

To the citizens of the United States, who share so largely in the emotions which agitate the public mind of your own country, the name of Sir John Franklin has been endeared by his heroic virtues, and the sufferings and sacrifices which he has encountered for the benefit of mankind. The appeal of his Wife and Daughter in their distress has been borne across the waters, asking the assistance of a kindred people to save the brave men who embarked in his unfortunate expedition; and the People of the United States, who have watched with the deepest interest that hazardous enterprise, will now respond to that appeal by the expression of their united wishes that every proper effort may be made by this Government for the rescue of your husband and his companions.

To accomplish the object you have in view, the attention of American navigators, and especially of our whalers, will be immediately invoked. All the information in the possession of this Government, to enable them to aid in discovering the missing ships, relieving their crews, and restoring them to their families, shall be spread far and wide among our people; and all that the Executive Government of the United States, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, can effect to meet this requisition on American enterprise, skill, and bravery, will be promptly undertaken.

The hearts of the American People will be deeply touched by your eloquent address to their Chief Magistrate, and they will join with you in an earnest prayer to Him whose spirit is on the waters that your husband and his companions may yet be restored to their country and their friends.

I have the honor to be your Ladyship's friend and obedient servant,

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Lady JANE FRANKLIN, Bedford Place, London.

CONNECTICUT.—The Legislature has elected Trumbull, Whig, Governor, and all the other State Officers are Whig, except the Treasurer.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 29th ult., by Rev H. Woodward, Mr. ALFRED JACKSON to Miss LUCINDA AVERITT.

In Anson county, on the 12th ult., by the Rev. John Culpeper, Mr. FRANCIS FLAKE to Miss MARY KNOTTS.

On the 26th ult., M. S. SORREL, of Chatham county, to Miss E. A. RENN, of Lancaster District, S. C.

DIED,

Near Lilesville, Anson county, on the 25th ult., Mrs. LUCY E., wife of Elijah Liles, in the 69th year of her age. A painful and protracted illness of eleven weeks was borne by the deceased with patience and resignation.

Near Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 31st of March, in the 71st year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH WATSON.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 8.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	5½ a 6½	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6½	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	50 a	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	3¾ a 4¼	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	70 a 75
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 13 "

REMARKS.—No change to notice in prices of produce. Cotton 6 a 6¾. Flour 3½ to 4¼. Corn 50. Bacon 5½ to 6¼.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7 to 8; fair stock on hand. Corn 47½. Fayetteville Flour 4 50 to 5 00; stock light. N. C Lard 7 to 7½, a decline of about ½c.; stock fair. Lumber—Flooring boards 6 00 to 7 00, Wide 3 00 to 4 50, Scantling 3 75 to 4 00; but little doing. Some 10 rafts Mill Timber have changed hands at from 2 50 to 4 50. Turpentine—Yellow dip 2 05 to 2 07½, Virgin dip, new, 2 75 to 3 00, Hard 1 05 to 1 07½.

At Cheraw, Cotton dull since the Cambria arrived. Sales at 5 to 6¼ before her arrival. Bacon 6 to 6½. Corn 50 to 56. Flour 4 to 4 50.

At Charleston, Cotton 5½ to 6½. Corn 55 to 59. Flour 5 12 to 5 50. Bacon 2½ to 6.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,436,150 bales, against 1,987,478 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 1—Steamer W B Meares, with 1200 sacks Salt, for J Utley, Jas M Williams, and D & W McLaurin.

May 2.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with Boat Telegraph in tow, with goods for G W Brown, J W Thomas, Cranford & Barker, T F Chambers, J H & J Martine, M Brown & Son, A W Steel, T S Lutterloh, E Beskerdit, J & E Lassiter, W B Vincent, Sanders & Harris, Tomlinson, Lines & Co, Ingram & Co. E Rossell, S Lambreth, Dr R W Thomas, Wyatt & Nance, H E Rounsaville.

May 2.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for C Benbow, A Johnson & Co, D McNeill, E L & J A Pemberton, C T Haigh & Son, W Winslow, J H Hall, A A McKethan, B Rose & Son, W McIntyre, Rockfish Co, C P Mallett, C B Mallett, J M Beasley, Samson & Worms, S T Hawley, W S Ashe, Mrs Hart, James Jenkins, H Erambert, E W Willkings, Cook & Powell, Hall & Hall, D Johnson, Cook & Taylor, I J Johnson & Co, T S Lutterloh, J Brooksbank, C W Andrews, P P Johnson, H Leete, and W Prior, of this place; and for Long & Webb, J T Pope & Co, F Fries, and J H Inniss, Rev R Jackson, T Lineback, Jenkins & Reberts, W Murphy & Co, and D L Swain, of the interior.

May 4.—Steamer Henrietta, with Boat Ben Rush in tow, with cargo of ice, and goods for C T Rush in tow, with cargo of ice, and goods for C T Haigh & Son, J H Hall, T J Johnson & Co, H Leete, Cook & Powell, T S Lutterloh, D McNeill & Co, D Johnson, W McIntyre, J Brooksbank, and E W Willkings, of this place; and for J T Pope & Co, J H Hawley, of the interior.

May 5—Steamer Rowan, with goods for Cedar Falls Co, M L & R J Holmes, Island Ford Co, J R McIntosh, H Erambert, Richmond Co, J A Worth, Shelly & Field, J H Enniss, H & E J Lilly, F & H Friese, A Lawrence, S W Tillinghast, W J McConnell, B Rose & Son, E Belo, T C Pfohl, D & W McLaurin, H L Myrover & Co, J Cowles, E Pitts, Mickle & Ashe, J McInnis, Union Manf Co, Tomlinson, Lines & Co, Ingram & Co, Lee & McDowell, N Kendall, Lee & Walker, Jas McIver, C S Eller, M W McNair, I. F Bogge,

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the undersigned, of the State of North Carolina and county of Stanly, being sufferers by the burning of Montgomery Court House, in order to entitle themselves to the relief afforded by the Hertford act, have, according to the directions of said act, made entries, and now advertise the metes and boundaries of lands which by grants and mesne conveyances, duly executed, became the property of Henry Delamothe, Esq., and which by his last will and testament and a decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, now belong to the subscribers. The said lands are all situated in the county of Montgomery, State of North Carolina, in various bodies, and bounded as follows:

200 *acres* on both sides of Uwharry river, at the mouth of Cedar creek, adjoining G. Bruton, Benj. Bell, A. and E. Kron, and Ch. Haltom; beginning at the mouth of Big branch, on the No. point; thence as said branch 50 poles to the mouth of a ravine by large projecting rocks; thence as said ravine So. 83° E't, 44 p; thence E't 38 p; thence So. 21° E't 103 p. to a poplar, thence E't 64 p; thence No. 190 p. to Ch. Haltom's corner of his Jos. Bell tract; thence W't 127 p; then No. 195 p. across Cedar creek above the mouth; thence So. 25° W't across Uwharry river to a stake on the river bank; thence No. 77° W't 14 p; thence So. 50° W't 18 p; thence No. 85° W't 60 p; thence South 35° West 16 p; thence *South* 5° West 20 p. to a stake on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the *river* to a stake opposite the mouth of the Big branch; thence across the river to the beginning.

250 *acres* East of Uwharry river, on Dutchman's creek, adjoining Benj. Bell, Nancy Bell, Jonathan Bell, and A. & E. Kron; beginning on a post oak, So side of the Fayetteville road where it crosses Dutchman's creek; thence No. 89° E't 107 p; thence So. 10° E't 50 p; thence So. 80° E't 54 p. to a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of creek; thence So 22° E't 40 p; thence No. 80° W't 54 p; thence No. 10° E't 157 p; thence So. 80° W't 110 p. to N. Bell's line; thence No. 100 p; thence So. 80° W't 108 p; thence No. 10° W't 127 p; thence No. 80° E't 28 p. to the beginning.

850 *acres* East of Uwharry, on Dutchman and Cedar creeks, adjoining Benj. Bell, A. & E. Kron, B. Ebbs, and N. Smart; beginning on a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of the creek above Noah's island; thence No. 64° E't 156 p. to a ch. oak; thence No. 21° W't 115 p. to a poplar; thence E't 64 p; thence No. 110 p; thence E't 300 p; thence So. 22° W't 380 p. to an old corner on the top of Scott mountain; thence So. 40° E't 160 p. to a bl. oak, No. of the road; thence So. 80° W't 212 p. to a beech tree on Dutchman's creek; thence No. 64° W't 174 p; thence No 38° W't 150 p; thence No. 22° W't 40 p. across the creek to the beginning.

250 *acres* on Uwharry river, East side, adjoining A. H. Sanders, Jos. Hurley, Wm. Morris, Ch. Haltom, and Th. L. Cotton; beginning at the mouth of the Great branch, on the upper point, thence up the river 23 p; thence So. 73° E't 120 p; thence E't 102 p. to a white oak, a corner of Jos. Hurley's; thence So. 30° E't 34 p; thence So. 9° W't 184 p; thence No. 81° W't 34 p. to Wm. Morris's corner on the Haw branch; thence So. 67° W't 98 p; thence So. 23° E't 154 p; thence W't 35 p. to a post oak, Ch. Haltom's corner; thence No. 74 p; thence No. 45° W't 135 p. to Haltom's other corner post oak; thence No. 23° E't 16 p; thence So. 78° E't 68 p. to Th. L. Cotton's corner beech on the Haw branch; thence No. 12° E't 184 p. to a red oak; thence No. 78° W't 60 p. to a stake on the Great branch; thence So. 2° W't 76 p; thence No. 70° W't 100 p. to a sour-wood; thence No. 20° E't 90 p. to the river; thence with it to the beginning.

350 *acres* E't of Uwharry, on the Haw branch and Cat-tail creek, adjoining Jos. Hurley, Mrs. Davis, and W. Lomax; beginning on a small ash, Jos. Hurley's corner, near a spring on the No. side of Back mountain; thence No. 100 p; thence No. 80° E't 64 p; thence No. 102 E't 36 p; thence E't 58 p; thence No. 39° E't 16 p; thence E't 21 p; thence So. 20° E't 118 p. to a hickory on the E't side of the Mosley branch; thence No. 70° E't 43 p; thence So. 30° E't 18 p. to a white oak; thence So. 180 p. to a red oak; thence W't 180 p. to Lomax's corner; thence No. 10° W't 132 p. to a red oak; thence So. 80° W't 40 p. to the beginning.

350 *acres* East of the Yadkin, on the waters of McLean's creek of Uwharry, adjoining Jos. Russell, Nelson and Wm. Harris, Wm. Hill, A. and E. Kron, and Ja. Crump; beginning on an ash tree near a branch; thence No. 74° E't 176 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So 4° W't to his corner poplar 74 p; thence So. 85° E't 140 p. to his and Wm. Harris's corner; thence So. 35° E't 36 p; thence So. 64° W't 106 p; thence So. 5° W't 18 p; thence No. 85° W't 212 p; thence No. 13° W't 240 p. to the beginning.

150 *acres* East of Pedee river, on Rocky creek, adjoining S. H. Christian, Jo. Mabane, R'd Smith, and Wm. Bruton; beginning on a stake on Rocky creek, at the point where Mason's old line crosses the same; thence So. 13° E't 170 p. to Mason's old corner; thence So. 77° W't 114 p. to a pine; thence No. 31° W't 68 p. to the head of a branch; thence as said branch to little Rocky creek; thence up the latter to Mason's line; thence with that line to big Rocky; thence as said creek to the beginning.

235 *acres* East of Pedee, on Island creek, adjoining E. Deberry, A. and E. Kron, R. J. Steele, and N. Bell; beginning on a pine on the So. side of Island creek; thence So. 10° W't 120 p; thence No. 73 W't 100 p; thence No. 16° E't 160 p. to Steele's line; thence with said line So. 74° E't 36 p. to his corner; thence with his other line No. 16° E't 155 p. to his other corner; thence to and with N. Bell's line No. 160 p; thence No. 80° E't 64 p; thence So. 10° E't 40 p; thence No. 82° E't 60 p; thence So. 22° W't 350 p. to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the waters of Denson's fork of Little river, adjoining Wm. Hurley; beginning on a forked poplar, East of a small branch; thence So. 15° W't 179 p; thence No. 75° W't 90 p; thence No. 15° E't 179 p; thence So. 75° E't 90 p. to the beginning.

2435 *acres* in the fork of the Yadkin and Uwharry rivers, adjoining Wm. Hill, R'd. Bell, N. Harris, Ja. Crump, A. and E. Kron, and Wm. Kirk; beginning at the mouth of Uwharry on the No. point; thence as the said river to a white oak on the river bank, under a high bluff, above a notable solitary rock in the middle of the river; thence over the bluff No. 60° W't 70 p. to a pine; thence No. 20 p; thence So. 64° W't 100 p. to a dog-wood; thence So. 80° W't 100 p; thence No. 20° E't 120 p; thence No. 45° E't 164 p. to a pine on the top of a mountain; thence No. 296 p. to a white oak; thence W't 100 p. to a stake near the Harris path; thence No. 220 p; thence No. 85° W't 20 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So. 184 p. to his corner; thence No. 61° W't 140 p. to his other corner; thence No. 16° E't 127 p. to his corner maple; thence No. 85° W't 32 p; thence No. 13 W't 30 p; thence W't 240 p; thence So. 140 p. to a red oak by a white oak near a road; thence W't 200 p. to a Spanish oak; thence So. 92 p. to Crump's corner; thence So. 41 E't 90 p. to his corner post oak; thence So. 55 W't 52 p; thence So. 65 W't 20 p; thence So. 220 p. to Wm. Kirk's corner; thence So. 80 E't 400 p. to his corner hickory; thence So. 250 p. to his corner red oak; thence E't 23 p. to the mouth of Duck-John, So. point; thence down the various courses of the Yadkin to the beg.

800 *acres* on the East of Pedee, adjoining Ch. Bell, R. J. Steele, A. and E. Kron, Ja. Tillman, and G. Bruton; beginning at the mouth of Island creek on the No. point; thence No. 83 E't 107 p; thence So. 7 E't 127 p; thence So. 83 W't 27 p; thence So. 16 W't 193 p. with Steele's line; thence So. 74 E't 210 p. to and beyond one of his corners; thence No. 16 W't 220 p; thence No. 74 W't 44 p; thence So. 28 W't 82 p; thence No. 55 W't 204 p. to the Lawrenceville road; thence No. with the road to G. Bruton's corner on the W't side of the road; thence No. 45 W't 156 p. with his line to a poplar near a branch; thence down the branch to a sweet gum; thence No. 45 W't 16 p. to a sycamore on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to the lower point of the island at the mouth of the creek; thence along the West of said island its whole extent to the upper point; thence down the East side across the thoroughfare to the beginning.

126 *acres* on Barnes' creek, adjoining Wm. Strider, Lue Sanders, and Ja. Hudson; beginning on a pine, Ja. Hudson's corner; thence E't 90 p; thence No. 130 p; thence W't to and with Lue Sanders' line, 104 p. to the creek at the point where Ja. Hudson's line reaches the same; thence up the creek to the Big branch; thence up the Big branch to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the head of Dumas and Barnes' creeks; beginning on 2 large rocks, one marked C, 40 p. above a meadow; thence So. 179 p. to a red oak by 2 pines; thence E't 90 p; thence No. 179 p; thence W't 90 p. to the beginning.

ADELAIDE & ELIZABETH KRON,
By their Guardian, F. J. Kron.
This 20th day of March, 1849. 59-3mpd

SADDLERY.

A NEW Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

NOTICE.

I OFFER for sale the following Property on Lower Little River in this county:—

One Saw in the Munroe Mills, 12 miles from town and 1½ from Murchison's Factory. The mill has been recently rebuilt, and is now in complete repair. The stream affords a plentiful supply of water and easy navigation to Wilmington, and offers advantages for buying timber and sawing on shares, unequalled by any in this part of the country.

A small Farm adjoining the Mill, most of which is rich swamp land just cleared and ready for cultivation, and on which are a comfortable Dwelling house and improvements.

I have also an abundance of fine Timber on the stream, above the Mill, which I am willing to sell.
J. C. HOOPER.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1849. 49tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—
500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,
Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.
A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.
19 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting.
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.
Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:
Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Sheetings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Strips; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.
Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP
Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 *sides best Spanish Sole Leather,*
5 *tons Swedes and English Iron,*
2 *ditto Castings, of best quality.*

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 23, 1848 34tf

JAMES KYLE

HAS received his entire supply of SPRING and SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:
plain and Plaid Silks,
Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams,
Jaconets, Cambric and Medium Muslins,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Calicoes in great variety,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Silk and Cotton Hose and Gloves,
Cotton and Linen Pants stuff,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Bolting Cloths, *Ambr*,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

With many other articles,—making one of the largest assortments of Goods ever offered for sale in this place; all of which being purchased for Cash, are offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, for cash or to punctual customers.
April 6, 1849. 62tf

HATS! CAPS!! BOOTS!! SHOES!!

THE Subscriber invites the attention of his friends and the public to his large assortment of Fresh Spring and Summer GOODS, which he is now receiving, consisting of the latest and most fashionable styles of Gentlemen's, Boys', and Infants'

Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; the latest styles Gentlemens' Dress Fur, Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, & Brush Hats and Caps,

Together with a general assortment of all other kinds found in this market, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Infants' BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Persons wishing any thing in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. His goods are selected with great care, and will be sold very cheap for cash.

California or North Carolina Gold will be taken at the highest market price, in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.
J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.
April 5, 1849. 62-tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand BAROUCHE, with tackling for one or two horses. Cheap.
Apply to
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.
December 25. 95-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

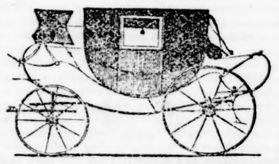
By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.
C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.
FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,
The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,
JOHN P. WORSTELL.
Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.
2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owensville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.
Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

—Consisting in part of—
Super wool-dyed French and English Cloths,
Do. do. Doe Skin Cassimere,
Fancy French and English do.
Satin and Silk Vestings,
French, English, and American Prints,
Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
Black and Pink Chambrays,
Book and Swiss Muslins,
Jaconet and Plaid do.
Muslin and Thread Edgings, (cheap,)
Organdy and embroidered Muslins,
Black and col'd Silks, ¾ and ⅞ wide,
Drap d'Ette and Cashmerette,
Wellington Cord and Croton Coating,
Granadians and Tissues,
Silk and watered do.
Black and blue Silk Veils,
Black and col'd Kid Gloves,
Do. do. do. Silk Mitts and Gloves,
White Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Silk and cotton Hose and half Hose,
Linen and cotton Sheeting,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, (very handsome,)
Silk and cotton Hdkfs,
Black and fancy Cravats, (40 inches,)
Linen and cotton Coatings,
Brown and white Linen Drillings,
Grass and Marseilles Skirts,
Black and satin striped Chally and Bereges,
Needles and Pins,
Canvass and Padding,
Silk and worsted Serge,
Marshall's and others' Thread,
Linen and cotton Diaper,
Irish Linen and Shirting,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Scissors and Combs,
Florence and Pamella Bonnets,
Pearl and col'd Lace do.
New styles silk and satin Bonnets,
Bombazines and Alpacas,
Bonnet and cap Ribbons,
Neck and belt Ribbon,
Panama and Leghorn Hats,
Moleskin and Beaver do.
Boots and Shoes of every description,
And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ As the above Goods were purchased very low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap to those who pay "Cash," or to "Short time buyers." All those in want of Cheap Goods, will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
No. 4 Green Street, Fayetteville, } 61-tf
March 27, 1849. }

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 93tf

T. T. POND'S
CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED
Pain-Destroyer,
AND
HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.
By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.
Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 14, 1848. 19-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

CAPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.
W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.
W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.
A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

TO LIBRARY COMMITTEES, MERCHANTS, &c.

GEO. S. APPLETON,

Bookseller, Publisher, and Importer,
No. 164 Chesnut Street, corner of 7th, Swaim's Buildings,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

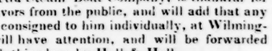
THE Proprietor of the above establishment would beg leave to call the attention of the Public to his large stock of BOOKS, in every department of Literature. The most particular attention is paid to the execution of orders from gentlemen desirous of increasing their Libraries, and Committees in every town and village for the founding of Libraries. His motto is "large sales and small profits," which can be proved by referring to his Catalogue, published every quarter, which will be sent gratis to all parts of the Union, on application, *post paid*. His store is so arranged that visiters can find the Books for themselves, they being classified according to Subjects; so that the Lawyer, Clergyman, Physician, Merchant, Farmer, or Mechanic, can find the Books they are in search of, without the aid of a guide. Every attention is shown to visiters, and it is hoped that strangers will make it a convenient Lounge during their stay in the City.

All orders for Books published in any part of Europe or America punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest prices. Information in regard to any matters pertaining to his business cheerfully given, on application to the Proprietor. Booksellers and Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.
March 17, 1849. 60-3m

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.
Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf



Spring Goods Expected.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

AS the Spring Trade will soon commence, this Company take this method of informing Shippers via Cape Fear River to this place and the interior, that we have the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen, Boats Ben Rush, Nelson, Diligence and Henry Clay. All of said Boats are in good order and condition, having been recently examined and repaired. The Steamer Fayetteville is used as a Receiving Boat at Wilmington. We are thankful for former patronage, and solicit a continuance of our old customers and a large increase of new patrons, pledging ourselves to use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. We have heretofore, in our "printed Circulars," said that we would carry and forward Goods on as favorable terms as any Company on the River,—this offer is still in force, and will be complied with.
DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 20, 1849. 55tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by
JNO D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.
Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.
JOHN H. HALL.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

To Shippers by the Cape Fear River.

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

BEG leave to say to their patrons in the back country and the public generally, that the